THE MISSOURI HISTORICAL REVIEW

VOLUMB XI

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THE MISSOURI HISTORICAL REVIEW

FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER, Editor

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The Missouri Historical Review is a quarterly magazine devoted to Missouri history, genealogy and literature. It is now being sent to a thousand members of the Society. The subscription price is one dollar a year.

Each number of the Review contains several articles on Missouri and Mirsourians. These articles are the result of research work in Missouri history. They treat of subjects that lovers of Missouri are interested in.

They are full of new information and are not hackneyed or trite. The style of presentation is as popular as is permissible in a publication of this character.

In addition to the monographs, the Review contains a list of books recently published by Missourians or on Missouri, and a list of Missouri historical articles that have appeared in the newspapers of the State. The last is an aid to teachers, editors and writers, and will become even more valuable with age.

Departing from the custom adopted by most historical societies, this journal contains reviews of only those books and articles that relate to Missouri. This concentration makes possible a more thorough and, to Missourians, a more interesting and valuable historical contribution than could otherwise be obtained.

Missourians are interested in their State Historical Society. The Review appeals to this interest by summarizing the recent activities of the Society. It also does this of other state-wide organizations of a historical or patriotic character. Important historical happenings are also chronicled and members of the Society are urged to make this complete for their section of Missouri. The general Missouri items include biographical sketches of individuals in public life or of historic fame.

Manuscripts and letters on all Missouri subjects of a historical or biographical nature are welcome, and will be read and decided upon with as little delay as possible.

All editorial and business communications abould be addressed to Floyd C. Shoemaker, Secretary, The State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri.





THEMISSOURIHISTORICAL REVIEW

Vol. XI, No. 1

COLUMBIA

October, 1916

Letters of Carl Schurz, B. Gratz Brown, James S. Rollins, G. G. Vest et al., Missourians, from the Private
Papers and Correspondence of Senator
James Rood Doolittle of
Wisconsin.¹

Contributed by Duane Mowry, of Milwaukee, Wis.

The copies of documents herewith submitted for publication in The Missouri Historical Review besides having local interest and significance, are really of historical value. They deal, in several instances, at least, with important problems, political, financial, and economic. Several of the Carl Schurz letters and those of Judge Doolittle and Senator Vest certainly come under these headings. So also does that of the Hon. B. Gratz Brown.

It is true that the Schurz letters were written before their author became a citizen of St. Louis. But they are letters of political and historical interest, and in the opinion of the contributor, it is eminently fitting that they find a place in the historical collections of Mr. Schurz's adopted state.

No attempt has been made to connect the letters with certain events to which they undoubtedly specifically refer. That would be an interesting historical exercise. Students of the subject and the time can easily verify much that is indicated in the letters, or in some of them at all events.

-Duane Mowry.

'James Rood Doolittle was born in Hampton, Washington county, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1815, and died at Providence, R. I., July, 27, 1897. During the last half of the nineteenth century, Mr. Doolittle was a public and national character of no ordinary ability or worth. Excepting four years at Geneva (now Hobart) College, where he graduated in 1834, and a few years, when he studied and practiced law at Rochester, he resided in Wyoming county, N. Y., until in 1851, he removed to Racine, Wis.

In 1853 he was made judge of the first judicial circuit of Wisconsin, but resigned in 1856 to become United States Senator, having been elected as a democrat-republican in the place of that eminent son of Missouri, Henry Dodge. He served Wisconsin in the United States Senate from 1857 to 1869. in Congress he was a member and chairman of several important committees and was regarded by his colleagues as an exceptionally able man. In 1861 he was a member of the peace convention, but opposed all compromise with the South. In 1866 he was president of the national union convention at Philadelphia. He exerted a strong influence as a unionist, and in the Senate was one of the foremost debaters on war and reconstruction measures, supporting the administration. Believing that each state should regulate its own internal affairs, he opposed and voted against the fifteenth amendment. His position on such questions placed him in close relation with Schurz, Brown, Rollins, and other Missourians of national prominence. After leaving the Senate in 1869, he practiced law in Racine and Chicago, and for years was professor in the Law School of Chicago University, a trustee from its foundation, and for one year its president. In 1872 he presided over the national democractic convention at Baltimore, that nominated Horace Greeley for the presidency.

In 1856, Mr. Doolittle withdrew from the democratic party because of his strong anti-slavery views, and supported the candidate of the new republican party, John C. Fremont. His great oratorical ability soon made him a national figure on the political stump. The victory of the new party in 1860, placed Senator Doolittle high in the councils of the Nation. It was his good fortune to be very much in the confidence of President Lincoln and later he also had great faith in the judgment and patriotism of President Johnson. Knowing well Lincoln's reconstruction policy, he strongly championed that of his successor. His independence and courage, however, cost him political prestige at home. Together with Lincoln he maintained that colonization was the solution of the negro problem.

The high moral courage of Senator Doolittie must have appealed strongly to such kindred spirits as Schurz, Brown and Rollins. The following letters, all too few, reveal exceptionally close friendships. His return to the democratic party gave him no new honors, in fact the greatest disappointment of his life was the refusal of President Cleveland to give him a foreign mission in Austria or Russia. His ambition was open and known to all; his integrity, unquestioned; and his ability, of the highest. These letters, while especially valuable to Missouri as representative of their distinguished authors, also serve as sidelights on the character of one of Wisconsin's great statesman.

EDITOR.

(Nat'l. Cyclo. of Am. Biog., IV. 144, James T. White & Co., N. Y., 1893. Mowry, An Appreciation of James Rood Doolittle, in Proceedings, Wis. Hist; Soc., pp. 281-296, 1909.)

FROM CARL SCHURZ.

Confidential

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 18th, 1859.

My dear sir:

The congressional documents you had the kindness to send me, are received, and I thank you for having remembered me.—A mutual friend of ours has communicated to me your views on our next state campaign, as you expressed them in a letter addressed to him. I hope you will not consider this a breach of confidence. These are matters of common interest and there ought to be a full understanding among those who have to work side by side.

I will avail myself of this opportunity to state my position to you, fully and frankly. My name is before the people in connection with the governorship. The nomination and election to that office cannot improve my political standing; it cannot benefit me financially: I can have no ambition to gratify in that way,-and so I would stopped the thing at once, if I had looked upon the matter from a mere personal point of view, or if it had presented itself to my mind as a matter of mere state-interest. But it seemed to me that, leaving aside all personal considerations, my nomination and election would have a vast influence upon the national campaign in 1860. Wisconsin occupies a prominent and proud position in the phalanx of Republican States. We have raised the standard of consistent Republicanism, untarnished by Know-Nothingism, presenting a bold front to federal usurpation. Other states have committed grave blunders like Massachusetts, or faltered like Ohio; we have stood firm.

It is to be observed that this letter was written when Mr. Schurz was a resident of Wisconsin. He had not then reached the prominence of a national figure. But he was in the political game in the fullest sense of the term. And he wanted to impress upon Senator Doolittle that the German vote in Wisconsin must be reckoned with.

One thing that is the subject of remark is the splendid diction of the letter. At that time Mr. Schurz had not been a citizen of the United States for more than seven years, coming in 1852 from the Fatherland from which he was a political refugee in 1849.

DUANE MOWEY.

Against the first we have protested with words, against the latter with acts. In this respect my nomination would. in the opinion of a great many true men in this and other states, be a bold and manly demonstration. It would nail our flag to the mast: it would make Wisconsin the representative of true Republican consistency: it would make our state the nucleus of the truly democratic element of the Republican party. Thus, I thought, with my name at the head of the ticket, we would fight here the first great skirmish of the battle of 1860, and the result would have a considerable effect on the tendency and spirit of the national convention. election, (such was the opinion) would be worth to our presidential candidate more than 50,000 votes, and I would go before the people of the U.S. in the campaign as an exponent of true Republicanism. I would put down the Massachusetts amendment by merely showing myself, and our fight would once more become an aggresive one.—This is the way I looked at this matter, and I must confess, nothing could have been more distasteful to me than to see the public papers picking up little personal claims, small localcons iderations and political quibbles, in order to puff this candidate and disparage the other. I cannot help taking comprehensive views of politics and I would never feel called upon to mix up with small local squabbles in order to decide petty personal contests. -If the Republicans of Wisconsin judge our next state-election from this point of view. I shall stake my whole political existence on the result. If the contest is to be narrowed down to the mere question, what man shall occupy the executive office and be dubbed governor for the next two years. my place is not in the ring.

If I could have foreseen the petty discussions to which the bringing forward of my name has given rise, I would have declined four weeks ago. The matter was not put upon the ground where I wanted to have it. Meanwhile the thing has gone on, and the difficulties we have to confront become more perplexing every day. Before going farther let me say that in case of my nomination, I have no serious doubts as to the result of the election. After a careful survey of the

ground I find, that I could command at least 8000 German votes outside of the Rep. party. That figure is not unlikely to run up to 9000 or 10000. Of 4000 I am perfectly sure. In so far, I think I would not jeopardize the chances of the party for my political "aspirations,"-Now let me say a few words on the small business of the next campaign. I have none but friendly feelings for Goy, Randall, but I must confess that of all the candidates mentioned. I consider him the weakest, His nomination two years ago left the people perfectly cold: hence the small vote and the partial defeat of the ticket. His administration was on the whole a good one; but he has committed blunders enough to make a considerable number of opponents inside of the party. I think his re-nomination would leave the people just as cold as it did in '59, and while he then barely escaped defeat with no Republicans actively working against him, what will his fate be now, since a number of influential members of the party have declared that they will openly bolt his nomination? Besides this, he cannot get more than half of the German Republican vote in consequence of the appointments he made and several other things, and if I went to work from the day of his nomination to the day of election, I could not give him two thirds of the German votes he obtained in '59. If we did not stand just before a presidential campaign, and if Wisconsin did not occupy her proud representative position, I might perhaps say, that a defeat would be wholesome exercise for the Rep. party of this state -(they have to be whipped out of their wire-pulling proclivities.) But as things are we cannot afford to jeopardize the success of the party for the claims and aspirations of an individual.)

My belief that Gov. Randall cannot be re-elected, is so strong, that I have offered some of his friends to withdraw my name from the contest provided he would withdraw his, thus sacrificing my plans of a brilliant political operation to the safety of the party in the state election. This proposition seems to have met with little favor. If I could have foreseen the perplexities we have run into, I would have discountenanced the first attempt to bring my name before the people.

If I decline now, Gov. R.'s re-nomination is sure and defeat in the election exceedingly probable. I do not want that. If my name is presented to the convention and I am beaten there, it might seriously injure the chances of the candidate nominated, and I do not like that. (The feeling among the the Germans is very strong and I shall hardly be able to control it.)

Your suggestion that I should take some subordinate nomination cannot consistently be carried out. My experience is against it. To be sandwiched in a ticket and to fight a defensive battle for others is a thing which I cannot very well afford to do. I do not like to make my chances depend on other people's merits. If I should ever be a candidate again I am determined to run on my own strength and my own responsibility. I intend to do some work next year, and it would be very unwise to assume the risks of other people this fall. Besides this, if my election is to have any effect on the presidential campaign, none but the most conspicuous position will serve. For these and other reasons equally strong. I shall absolutely decline any subordinate nomination. But if we want to preserve even one-half of the German vote in case of my defeat in the convention, it is absolutely necessary that a German be on the ticket. Some demonstration must be made in that way. This thing is not an easy one to manage. It will not only be difficult to find a suitable man, but it will be still more difficult to find a suitable place for that man,—unless the convention throw Hastings overboard, a proceeding which would be neither just nor safe. How these and other difficulties are to be overcome I do not see yet. They are perplexing now; they may become fatal. way to adjust these matters will be to have an informal meeting and a free consultation of the delegates before the convention proceeds to its regular business. There a full interchange of views may be had and the convention will not act blindly. I am very anxious to avoid all of these difficulties and this can be done only by coming to an understanding in time. I should be very glad to see the Convention composed of the truest and most earnest Republicans of the state; your presence there as

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a delegate, my dear sir, would certainly do much to keep things in the right track. Your advice will have great weight with every member of the party, and the respect due to your person and position might prevent their discussions from becoming excited and violent.

I should have preferred to see these matters settled before the primary meetings take place, so as to prevent the packing of the Convention, which always will have a bad moral

effect. But there seems to be no way to do it.

I tell you all this not in order to induce you to do this or that but merely in order to explain to you my motives and prevent misapprehensions from springing up between us. We may have to work side by side very often and it is better that we sould understand each other. It is hardly necessary to add, that if the Convention should come to conclusions different from the views I have taken, I would, perhaps not without some regret, give up a place which promised to produce brilliant results, but I shall, without personal feeling, most cheerfully accept their decision and faithfully work for the success of our principles, however gloomy the prospects may be.

Yours sincerely.

C. SCHURZ.

Hon. J. R. Doolittle, Racine.

FROM CARL SCHURZ.

Milwaukee, Nov. 7th, 1859.3

HON. JAMES R. DOOLITTLE,

Racine.

Dear Sir:

I have just received your favor of Nov. 5th. I return you my hearty thanks for your kind assistance in the matter of the Republican press. About a month ago I had to take up one of the notes and had to borrow the money to do it with. That paper is just now coming due and I was running about for

"The "Hobart" referred to was the Hon. Harrison C. Hobart, a well-known and prominent Wisconsin Democrat of that time and a resident of Milwaukes.

DUANE MOWRY.

the purpose of raising money. Your check and the other certificate of deposit saved me from a great embarassment. In a few days I shall go East. Whatever contribution may be made for the purpose of sustaining our press, it will be well invested capital. Please communicate about this matter with the officers of our Republican Club here. But, if possible, let something be done for the "Volks Zeitung" in Watertown.

We are in full fight here, and I may possibly have a debate with Hobart to-night. I have just challenged him.

Yours sincerely,

C. SCHURZ.

FROM CARL SCHURZ.

Boston, Jan. 12th, 1860.4

HON. J. R. DOOLITTLE, My dear friend:

Yesterday I sent you a copy of the speech I delivered in Springfield a few days ago. If the argument contained in the first part is followed up, you may place Douglas between two fires and oblige him to take either one or the other position with all its consequences. This will either entirely destroy him at the South or bring about a rupture with his Northern friends. I should be glad to have that speech published in one of the leading eastern papers. Perhaps the Washington "Republic" or the "National Era" would reprint it.

I shall probably return to Wisconsin in two or three weeks. If possible, I shall pay you a short visit at Washington, if I do not find it too expensive.

Tell me what you think of the speech (that is to say openly, unreservedly and without restraint) and, please, direct your letter care of Fred. Kapp, Esq., New York. It

'In this letter there is clear evidence of the political shrewdness of Mr. Schurs. Undoubtedly, he correctly analyzed the political attitude of Stephen A. Douglas. Subsequent events confirmed his viewpoint. Whatever else may be said of him, Mr. Schurz was, by this time, coming into national importance. He was much wanted to address German audiences throughout the country. These, of course, were of a political nature, only.

DUANE MOWRY.

will find me there at the commencement of next week, until Wednesday or Thursday. What are the prospects in regard to the speakership? Do you not think it would be best to change the time for holding the National Convention? It seems to be the general opinion, that it should be held some time before the middle of May, and I think so myself. If this is your view I think it would be well to address letters to the Chairman of the National Com, and urge him to address a circular to the several members. In that way the change might be effected before it is too late. This matter is certainly of great importance.

My best regards to our friends in Washington.

Yours truly.

C. SCHURZ.

P. S. There are some typographical errors in the report of my speech. In the 12th line of the 4th column there is a ";" wanting between the words "said" and "history;" and in the 26th line of the 5th column counting from the bottom upward "abusive ordinance" ought to read "obscure ordinance." That is all I can now think of.

C. S.

FROM CARL SCHURZ.

Philadelphia, Jan. 31st, '60.5

HON. I. R. DOOLITTLE.

My dear friend:

I had to leave Washington without bidding you and Mrs. Doolittle good-bye. Please offer Mrs. Doolittle my highest regards.

You told me that a translation into German of my speech on Douglas was desired and I think I had better make that translation myself. I wish to read the proof also, and in order to do this, would it not be best to have the printing done in Wisconsin? I understand you pay \$1. for an 8 page pamphlet in German; we might do that for the same price at

Of this letter, it can be said that Mr. Schurz was taking cognizance of important political event in order that he might contribute to the success of the Republican party. The "America for Americans" slogan evidently had little interest for him. DUANE MOWBY.

home and thereby favor our papers with a little job. The thing can be done for you just as cheap and a great deal better. Please let me know what you think about it and how many copies you want, and I will see the job done.

Can you send me a copy of Biglers bill in relation to the prevention of invasions and conspiracies, etc. It is a valuable

campaign-document.

I fear that Sherman's defeat (for it was a defeat) will have a bad effect on the action of the National Convention. The true Republicans will have to stand firmly together or they will be overridden by the Americans and old-line Whigs, and the whole campaign will be a tame affair.

I would have left for home before this, but I found Mrs. Schurz sick and unable to travel. We shall hardly get started

before the middle of next week.

My address here is: Care of Dr. H. Tiedemann, 445 N. 5th Str., Philadelphia, Pa.

Yours as ever,

C. SCHURZ.

FROM CARL SCHURZ.

Philad. Feb. 11th, '60.

Hon. J. R. Doolittle.

My dear friend:

I have translated my speech and the translation is printed in the "Freie Presse," the German Republ. paper of this city. The editor will send you a printed copy of the translation which may be stereotyped. Please send me a few copies of the pamphlet (in English) for distribution among our friends in Wisconsin. I intend to leave to-morrow night for home. The speech is working well wherever it is read.

You tell me that Douglas' chances seem to be rising in the South. I think you may press him about the inconsistencies of his doctrine so as to make him own up one way or the

'This letter shows the innate cleverness of the political acumen of Mr. Schurz. It also makes plain that Mr. Schurz understood the political game locally as well as nationally. The "Dixon" mentioned was the Hon. Luther S. Dixon, for many years a justice of the supreme court of Wisconsin.

DUANE MOWRY.

other; and besides you can squeeze him strongly about his "alien and sedition laws;" you may destroy him completely at the North. I think he is at your mercy now, and you

ought not to spare him.

All I hear and see here is very encouraging. A judicious nomination will secure us Pennsylvania beyond peradventure, and I think, even a bold one will not endanger our success very much. I had several letters from Wisconsin lately; the approaching judicial election gives our friends considerable trouble. Dixon will not accept a party nomination and refuses to lend himself to factious purposes in any way. But I understand he would allow himself to be called out as an independent candidate in case A. D. Smith should run.

Give my best regards to Mrs. Doolittle and remember

me to our friends generally.

Yours as ever,

C. SCHURZ.

P. S.—I should like to read the proof of the German pamphlet.

C.S.

FROM B. GRATZ BROWN.

Oct. 17, 1870.

DUANE MOWRY.

My Dear Senator:

I have just returned from a very arduous canvass of thirty days in the northern part of the state [Missouri] and find your very kind and sympathetic letter. This, you will understand, of course, is a bitter fight in Missouri, first because it is death to the "rings," and second because it has its ulterior

It would seem that this letter forecasts the Liberal Republican movement the finally culminated in the nomination of Horace Greeley for president and B. Gratz Brown for vice-president by the Liberal Republicans and endorsed by the Democrats. Governor Brown was known to be the responsible head of that movement. And Senator Doolittle was an avowed sympathizer of it. It would be interesting to know what was the tenor of Judge Doolittle's letter which called forth this reply. But it is also to be regretted that it was rarely Mr. Doolittle's practice to keep copies of letters of this character. And none has been found by the contributor.

It is to be borne in mind that Judge Doolittle figured prominently in the National Convention which placed Greeley and Brown in nomination as

presidential candidates.

significance and there will be nothing left undone on either side to decide the issue.

I can only say to you in a few hurried words that I will win by not less than thirty thousand majority—the President [Grant] and his influence to the contrary notwithstanding.

I thank you and the other friends in other states for your good feeling in this matter. Perhaps I am not the right man to have taken the lead in such a conflict; but there was no other that would do it, and the thing had to be done. So you see, despite all my wishes and all my designs, I am involved in politics again much to the detriment of my agricultural plans.

With many pleasant reminiscences of our intercourse in the Senate, and with feelings of the warmest personal attachment, I remain,

> Very truly and hastily yours, B. Gratz Brown.

Hon. J. R. Doolittle, Chicago.

FROM JAS. S. ROLLINS.

Columbia, Missouri, Jan'y 29th, 1866'.

My Dear Sir:

The views of youself and Mr. Cowan, of Penn'a, accord so perfectly with my own, in regard to the proper policies to

Although there is nothing in the letter to indicate it, there can be no doubt that it was written to the then Senator James R. Doolittle of Wisconsin. It was carefully preserved in his private papers and correspondence. The pelitical attitude of Senators Doolittle and Cowan, with reference to the administration of President Johnson, were known to be in substantial accord. It is this harmony which calls forth the approval of Mr. Rollins. It was also well understood that Senators Sumner and Wilson of Massachusetts and Howe of Wisconsin, were in direct antagonism to the President and his policies. A strong and growing sentiment was at work against the President among those who entertained extreme radical Republican views with regard to the questions growing out of the Civil War. All this was the subject of public discussion and debate at the time this letter was written. Mr. Rollins, evidently, wanted to assist in making public opinion in favor of the policy championed by Senator Doolittle. He wanted to distribute his speeches as a means of carrying out his plan of promoting the cause, which, however, was destined to be met with disaster and defeat at a later date. DUANE MOWRY.

be pursued, in getting the Government back upon the old pathway, that I must ask the favor of you to send me a dozen or two copies of your speeches, under your frank—if they have been put up in pamphlet form.

Missouri will stand firmly by the President—in the course which he seems to have marked out for himself,—and we rely upon such statesmen as yourself and Mr. Cowan—to ward off the blows aimed at him by Sumner, Wilson, Howe & Company.

I am very truly.

Your friend.

JAS. S. ROLLINS.

FROM T. O. HOWE, In Re JNO. C. TRUES-DELL.

To His Excellency Andrew Johnson,

President of the United States.

The undersigned Senators and Representatives of the Congress of the United States have great pleasure in recommending Mr. John C. Truesdell, of St. Louis, Mo., a gentleman of ability and integrity for appointment as one of the Commissioners under

"An Act to reimburse the State of Missouri for moneys expended for the United States in enrolling, equipping, and provisioning militia forces to aid in suppressing the Rebellion."

T. O. Howe.

"The signature attached to the foregoing document is in the handwriting of Senator Timothy O. Howe, of Wisconsin. Whether other "Senators and Representatives in the Congress" signed similar documents, the contributor has no means at hand of knowing. Nor does he know if Mr. Truesdell received the appointment. But the publication of the document itself may be a bit of interesting information for the friends and admirers of Mr. Truesdell in Missouri. And the reproduction of it is offered in that belief.

DUANE MOWEY.

FROM JNO. C. TRUESDELL.

Saint Louis, Dec. 1st. 1865 10

HON. I. R. DOOLITTLE.

Washington, D. C.

My Dear Sir:

Mr. Geo. W. Sturgis, of Geneva, in your state, wants to be Post M. on the Altantic & Mississippi Co.'s line from here to New Orleans.

He is a very worthy man. Was the agent of the state at this place during a part of the war. Stands well here and would make a good officer and ought to have the appointment.

If you can help him, you will confer a bounty upon a worthy man and a favor upon me.

In 1868 I expect to help nominate and elect you to the Presidency. I always had great faith in your conservatism. If I had been in the State Senate, as I should have been upon a fair count of the votes cast, I should have voted to continue you where you are. But I am in Missouri now and in state matters in Wisconsin, can neither help nor harm you. I was rejoiced when I read your speeches made during the late canvass in Wisconsin. They were sound.

My enclosed business card will advise you what I am doing here.

Very truly yours,

JNO. C. TRUESDELL.

¹⁰Evidently, Mr. Truesdell was a former resident of Wisconsin and a constituent of the then Senator Doolittle of that state.

DUANE MOWRY.

TO G. G. VEST.

Chicago, Aug. 15th, 189311.

HON. MR. VEST.

Washn, D. C.

My dear Senator:

I cannot withhold for a single day, the expression of my great satisfaction at your speaking in defense of Bi-Metalism as reported in the Press this morning. Imperfect as the report is, I see the drift and substance of your speech.

It is the most important question, of all others, since the close of the war, and the restoration of home rule to the states of the South under the Constitution; and, yet it is a subject attended with great difficulties in getting a fair and impartial hearing, upon fair and impartial testimony.

Until within the last thirty years, no witness would be allowed to give any testimony in a court of justice, who had a direct pecuniary interest in the question; and, even now, since by statute he is made competent to testify, the question of his interest goes very far to weaken its force. It goes directly to the question of his credibility.

No one who knows the human heart, and how prone in man, is "the wish to be father to the thought," can place full confidence in the testimony of witnesses who are directly interested in the question.

Unconsciously a human being may be swayed by his interests, and, without intentional falsification, he may be led

"This is one of the very few letters in the Doolittle private papers and correspondence in which the author is, beyond question, former Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin. It is a masterly presentation of the money question from his own point of view, a point of view which had engaged his thoughtful attention for many years. It will be seen by the date that the subject was an exceedingly live one at that particular time. And Judge Doolittle could not let an opportunity slip by to commend Senator Vest for his manly speech and attitude upon this most intricate of all public questions of a purely national character.

The erasures, interlineations, additions, substitutions, etc., made with lead pencil in the type-written copy of the letter submitted, are all in the handwriting of Judge Doolittle himself. The contributor can vouch for that.

The "Senator Collamer" mentioned by Mr. Doolittle was the Hon. Jacob Collamer, a United States Senator from Vermont and a senatorial colleague of Senator Doolittle.

DUANE MOWNY.

by them to see only half the truth. As Senator Collamer used to say; "The truth half told is always a lie." Whether intended or not, there is no subject upon which so many half truths are told as upon this very question, what is money, and what is its legitimate office?

The men whose property consists in bonds, mortgages and obligations to pay them in dollars, naturally desire dollars of the greatest possible value, or purchasing power. If all silver dollars can be destroyed as tender in payment, if there are to be only gold dollars, their purchasing power is, of necessity, increased one-third, at least, and perhaps double. They naturally look at the question with one eye—an eye single to their own interests—through gold spectacles.

It is so with all men who live on fixed salaries. The President of the United States with his fixed salary of \$50,000.00, if only gold is to be money, every gold dollar will be as good as two in 1873, when silver was demonetized; and instead of having a salary of \$50,000, at prices under a Bi-Metalic standard, it is nearly doubled now in its purchasing power under the single gold standard, or equal to \$100,000, in 1873. It is so with judges, professors in colleges, bank presidents and railroad presidents. Their salaries are fixed in dollars; and, the dearer the dollars the greater their purchasing power; and these as a general thing are the very men who assume to give testimony all the time for a single gold standard.

On the other hand—the extremists among the silver men, see only half the truth. They see clearly the dangers of a single gold standard;—dangers which I will not repeat, but which I stated at some length, in a speech made at the opera house in Racine, Wisconsin, in January last [1893] before the recent fall in the price of silver occasioned by England, in closing the mints of India to silver coinage.

I repeat, the silver men see these dangers; and, they see or think they see, clearly that the fall in the price of silver is due to demonetization alone. (One half at least is due, I think, to demonetization real and threatened.)

But they look at those dangers with so much intensity, and with such apprehension of financial ruin, that they do not see that other important truth, which comes in as a potent factor in producing the fall in the actual value of silver, and which, in my opinion, causes the other half of the fall in price; that is—its greater and cheaper production.

Before 1878, the silver mines of the world never produced over 73,000,000 ounces annually. Since that time the annual production has nearly doubled. It has gone up to 140,000-000 ounces.

The silver men fail to realize this important fact. They, too, look at this question with only one eye—an eye single to the silver interest alone—through silver spectacles.

What now is needed more than anything else at the head of affairs is men of cool, clear heads, who can look at this question, not with one eye through gold spectacles, nor with the other eye through silver spectacles, but with both eyes, through spectacles of cold steel; who can see both sides of this question, with both eyes, who have knowledge of the history and value of gold and silver as money in all ages, and among all civilized nations, from the beginning of human history;—who have a due regard for their oaths to support the Constitution of the United States; and, who while they will insist on doing full justice to creditors, will not in the name of justice and honesty, lend their power and influence to perpetrate the most gigantic system of robbery and oppression ever conceived among men, viz: The sudden destruction of half the money of redemption of the civilized world.

For myself, I believe at the commercial price to-day, one ounce of gold will exchange for 28 ounces of silver.

I think one-half the fall in silver is to be fairly attributed to its cheaper and more plentiful production.

I think the other half is to be attributed to the action of England, Germany and other states and the United States

towards demonetization.

Instead of 16 to 1, it is now 28 to 1, (1893) or has fallen 12/16. Of that fall 6/16 is due to the cheaper production, and 6/16 to the unjust and unnatural war upon silver as money

of redemption. It is like a problem to be worked out when there is one unknown quantity. We must approximate it the best we can.

I would, therefore, if left to me alone, say: 22 ounces of silver is worth one ounce of gold, provided silver is used as a money metal. The Constitution recognizes silver as a money metal. I would, therefore, in obedience to the Constitution, coin all the gold and all the silver which can come to our mints at 22 to 1, and take the responsibility. The annual production of silver is not over 140,000,000 ounces. Mexico would coin her share and probably not over 70,000,000 or onehalf of the production of the world would come to us. We could safely coin 70,000,000 ounces annually at 22 to 1. Every silver dollar coming into the Treasury should be re-coined at the same ratio, before being paid out. Then there should be some law by which no bank paper or any other form of paper money should circulate less than \$5.00. There is nothing in England less than \$25, or five pounds. Then gold and silver would be where it ought to be, in the hands of the people themselves, and not stored up so much in the vaults of the Banks and the Government.

I hope you will excuse me for writing such a long letter. I had no idea of it when I began, directly after reading your remarks in the Senate. But without stopping to correct what I have thus hastily written, I send it to you for your consideration.

The times require men of hearts and consciences as well as brains, in dealing with this mightiest of problems for the good of our country.

Very truly yours,

J. R. DOOLITTLE.

FROM G. G. VEST.

Washington, D. C., August 17, 1893.19

My dear sir:-

Accept my thanks for your very kind letter of August 15th.

I appreciate fully the difficulties pointed out by your letter, and think that any one, who can dogmatically assert that the future will bring forth assured results from any given policy, is a very bold man.

About one proposition I do not think there ought to be any controversy, and that is the widespread disaster which will come to our country from a single gold standard. I can very well understand, as I said in my speech, how an Englishman would be for the gold standard, but it is incomprehensible that an American should take that position.

The thing which must give every intelligent mind the greatest trouble is as to our ability to maintain the two metals at a parity without international agreement. I honestly believe that it can be done by increasing the ratio, repealing the Sherman law, and then, if necessary, issuing bonds by the sale of which gold can be put in the treasury, and sustain our financial legislation.

Under ordinary circumstances I should oppose the issuing of bonds for any purpose, but if we propose to maintain the parity of gold and silver, it is beyond question that we must have more gold, I do not see how this can be obtained except by the sale of bonds, unless there should be a series of years in which the crops of the United States would be abundant and those of the outside world very poor.

is This letter of Senator Vest, of Missouri, is in courteous reply to that of Judge Doollittle, which precedes it. It is not often that a copy of Mr. Doollittle's letters are to be found in his correspondence. But here is one that discusses the money question in his most forceful and luminous way. And Mr. Vest, in his somewhat brief answer, recognizes the difficulties of the situation. The subject is so recent in the public mind, that the correspondence is, perhaps, all that the student or investigator will care to know at this time.

DUANE MOWRY.

The outlook here is very dark and there seems to be little hope of speedy compromise.

The gold men are determined to have an unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman Act, and the friends of silver are equally determined to secure some legislation for that metal.

Your friend,

G. G. VEST.

Hon. James R. Doolittle, Racine, Wisconsin.

MISSOURI'S CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION CONVENTION

OF THE

CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE OF ONE THOUSAND

OF THE

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MISSOURI

HELD IN

Kansas City, Missouri, Friday and Saturday, November 24–25

1916

Headquarters Hotel Muehlebach Corner Twelfth and Baltimore Streets.

(21)

PROGRAM.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 9:30 A. M.

PLACE OF MEETING: Hotel Muehlebach—Corner Twelfth and Baltimore Streets.

R. M. White, of Mexico, Presiding

President of The State Historical Society of Missouri.

Addresses of Welcome-

George H. Edwards,

Mayor of Kansas City.

Charles E. Faeth,

President of the Kansas City Commercial Club.

J. B. White,

President of the Missouri Valley Historical Society, Kansas City.

Response-

Jay L. Torrey, of Fruitville

Appointment of Committee on Permanent Organization

Five Minute Addresses-

George H. Forsee, of Kansas City W. T. Bland, of Kansas City Geo. A. Mahan, of Hannibal Louis T. Golding, of St. Joseph Louis Houck, of Cape Girardeau J. C. Swift, of Kansas City, and others.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 2:30 P. M.

Address—

Hotel Muehlebach

Missouri's Centennial, Walter B. Stevens, of St. Louis

Report of Committee on Permanent Organization

Addresses-

Governor Elliott W. Major Hon. Champ Clark, of Bowling Green Hon. James A. Reed, of Kansas City Hon. Wm. J. Stone, of Jefferson City

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 8:00 P. M.

Kansas City Commercial Club Rooms, Board of Trade Building.

Address-

Ex-Governor Herbert S. Hadley, of Kansas City

Address-

Hon. Wm. P. Borland, of Kansas City

Address-

E. W. Stephens, of Columbia

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 9:30 A. M.

Hotel Muehlebach

Report of Executive Committee

Five Minute Addresses-

E. M. Clendening, of Kansas City
Hale H. Cook, of Kansas City
John H. Bothwell, of Sedalia
Theo Gary, of Macon
W. O. L. Jewett, of Shelbina, and others.

MEMBERS

OF THE

MISSOURI CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE OF ONE THOUSAND

(Other names to be added.)

Abbott, B. A. Pres. Christian Church, Mo. Conv., St. Louis Aber, M. D. Warrensburg Adcock, J. A. B. Jefferson City Adreon, R. E. Pres. Mo. Soc., Sons of American Rev., St. Louis Ake, Eli D. Ironton Albertswerth, Edw. Stony Hill Albus, John St. Joseph Alexander, Ed. T. Slater Alexander, Joshua W. Rep. Third Cong. Dist., Gallatin Allee, J. M. DeSoto Allen, Albert O. New Madrid Allen, C. C. Sec. Kansas City Dental College Allen, D. C. Liberty
Allen, L. L. Pierce City
Allen, Wm. H. Judge Court of Appeals, St. Louis Ammerman, Wm. Pres. Mo. Retail Merchants' Ass'n., St. Joseph Anthony, R. A. Fredericktown Armstrong, A. H. Supt. Congrega-tional Church of Mo., St. Louis Ashcroft, Joseph Poplar Bluff Ashworth, T. F. Neosho Askin, W. S. Salem Atkeson, W. O. Butler Atkinson, J. H. Fulton Atkinson, John M. Doniphan Atteberry, John V. Elkland Atwood, F. E. Carrollton Aull, Arthur Lamar Averill, Harvey E. Caruthersville Babcock, W. W. Moberly Bacon, Mrs. Carrie Poplar Bluff Bailey, Geo. W. Sec. Mo. Real Estate Dealers' Ass'n., Brookfield Baldwin, G. W. Liberal Ball, Robert J. Gallatin Ball, S. S. Kahoka

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Bunch, E. G. Ava

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Buford, C. M. Ellington

Deceased

[†] Resigned

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Hackel, Hans St. Louis

[†] Resigned

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Hensley, Walter L. Rep. Thirteenth Cong. Dist., Farmington

Henson, Chas. L. Mt. Vernon

Hickman, Horace Wheatland

Henton, E. M. Denver

Higbee, Edw. Lancaster Hill, A. Ross Pres. University of Missouri, Columbia Hill, D. B. Marble Hill Hill, J. J. Rogersville Hiller, Joseph C. A. Glencoe Hinchey, Mrs. A. H. Cape Girdrdeau Hinton, H. H. Allenville Hinton, J. P. Pres. Y. M. C. A. of Mo., Hannibal Hinton, Mrs. James P. Hannibal Hirth, Wm. Columbia Hitt, A. J. Maysville Hodges, Leigh Mitchell Doylestown, Pa Hoffman, Louis Sedalia Hogan, R. S. West Plains Holman, H. Frank Moberly Hopkins, E. N. Lexington Horn, I. M. Memphis Horsman, R. L. Salem Houchin, James A. Pres. Mo. Saddle Horse Breeders' Ass'n., Jefferson City Houck, Giboney Cape Girardeau Houck, Louis Cape Girardeau Hough, A. M. Jefferson City Houston, S. P. Malta Bend Hubbard, J. M. Mountain Gro-Huck, Peter H. Ste. Genevieve Mountain Grove Huck, W. P. Ste. Genevieve Hudson, A. S. Jamestown Hudson, Mrs. Ida May Grand Matron Order of Eastern Star Chillicothe Hudson, Robert H. St. Mary's Huellmer, Mrs. Herman Clinton Hughes, John R. Grand Master I. O O. F., Macon Hughes, Rupert Bedford Hills, N. Y. Hume, John R. Doniphan Humphrey, G. W. Shelbina Hurst, Fannie Carnegie Hall, N. Y. Hutchison, Samuel M. Grand Chancellor K. of P., Kansas City Hutton, C. H. Golden City Iddiols, Mrs. Charles. Kansas City Igoe, Wm. L. Rep. Eleventh Cong. Dist., St. Louis Ingels, Mrs. Rosa Columbia Jacks, John W. Montgomery City James, W. K. St. Joseph Jameson, W. Ed. Fulton Jarman, E. A. Unionville Jenkins, W. T. Platte City

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Johnston, T. A. Boonville
Judson, F. N. St. Louis
Kane, Joseph State Dep. Knights of Columbus, St. Louis Keith, Clayton Louisiana Kelley, William Garden City Kemper, W. T. Kansas City Kenkel, Frederick P. St. Louis Kennen, E. C. Laddonia Kennish, John Jefferson City Kenower, J. T. Breckenridge Kent, C. W. Pres. Mo. State Dairy Ass'n., Kansas City Kenton, Edna Chicago, Ill. Kerr, John E. Moderator Presbyterian Synod U. S. of Mo., Perry Kies, F. E. Jackson Killick, Arthur F. Kansas City King, Mrs. H. L. St. Louis Kinney, Alice New Franklin Kirk, John R. Pres. State Normal School, Kirksville Kirkwood, I. R. Kansas City Kloentrup, Amanda Washington Knight, L. Fay Milan Knott, John A. Hannibal Kohm, Henry I. Ste. Genevieve Koppenbrink, Jesse E. Pres. Mo. Pharmaceutical Ass'n., St. Louis Kriege, O. E. Pres. Central Wesleyan College, Warrenton Kyle, James J. Thornfield Lacaff, Theo. Nevada

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*Llowellyn, J. F. Mexico
Lloyd, James T. Rep. First Cong. Dist., Shelbyville. Locke, J. E. Webb City Loeb, Isidor Columbia Lomax, J. C. Princeton Long, R. A. Kansas City Loos, F. V. Liberty Love, Robertus St. Louis Love, T. C. Maj. Gen. U. C. V. of Mo., Springfield Lowe, J. M. Pres. Nat'l. Old Trails Road Dept., Kansas City Lowell, J. R. Moberly Lyles, E. K. Houston Lyles, P. L. Eminence Maas, Wm. H. Belle McAllister, F. W. Paris McAllister, Joe Milan McAnulty, J. M. Neosho McAuliffe, J. J. St. Louis McBride, A. C. Newtonia McBride, Ira A. Stockton McCandless, Alex Comm. Dept. of Mo. G. A. R., Moberly McCluer, Mrs. Arthur O'Fallon McClure, C. H. Prof. Hist. State Normal School, Warrensburg

^{*} Decrased

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Morgan, Lex L. Unionville

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[†] Resigned

Renfro, W. E. Galena Revelle, C. G. Judge Supreme Court, Jefferson City Reynolds, Geo. D. Judge Court of Appeals, St. Louis Rhea, C. Thayer Rich, John A. Slater Richards, J. P. Hannibal Richardson, Ira. Pres. State Normal School, Maryville Ridgway, Walter Fayette Ridgway, Walter Fayette Ridings, C. F. Hamilton Rieger, J. E. Kirksville Riggs, Mrs. Daisy T. Unionville Riley, F. E. Chillicothe Riley, H. C., Jr. New Madrid Ringo, Mann Ironton Rixey, Geo. F. Gallatin Roach, Cornelius Sec. of State of Missouri, Jefferson City RoBards, John L. Hannibal Robb, Edward Perryville Roberts, J. E. Maysville Roberts, L. P. Memphis Roberts, W. H. Lewistown Robertson, J. F. Grant City Robertson, James Ozark Robertson, John W. Ozark Robertson, Wes L. Gallatin Robertson, Wm. R. Judge Court of Appeals, Springfield Robinson, Andrew P. Belgrade Robinson, James B. Marvville Robinson, James B. Robison, H. B. Canton Rodgers, W. C. Pres. Church of God of Mo., Green City Roelofson, J. F. Pres. Mo. Draft Horse Breeders' Ass'n., Maryville Roemer, John L. Pres. Lindenwood College, St. Charles Rogers, W. B. Trenton Rollins, Samuel Waynesville Romjue, M. A. Macon Ross, B. M. Stanberry Ross, C. G. Caruthersville Ross, W. D. Buffalo Rothensteiner, John St. Louis Rowland, W. P. Bevier Roy, Sidney J. Hannibal Roy, Mrs. Sidney J. Hannibal Rozier, P. A. Perryville Rubenstein, Joseph L. Greenfield Rubey, Thos. L. Rep. Sixteenth Cong. Dist., Lebanon Rucker, Wm. W. Rep. Second Cong. Dist., Keytesville

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See, M. F. New Florence
Seller, S. Pres. Wentworth Military Academy, Lexington Sells, O. V. Savannah Senn, C. L. Phillipsburg Serena, Joseph A. Pres. William Woods College, Fulton Sewall, W. J. Carthage Shackelford, Dorsey W. Rep. Eighth Cong. Dist., Jefferson City Shannon, James W. Prof. Hist., State Normal School, Springfield Shannon, R. D. Sedalia Shannon, W. C. Mountain Grove Shartel, C. M. Neosho Shaw, Geo. W. Pres. Kidder Institute, Kidder Shaw, Jesse J. Elsberry Sherer, Nina Unionville Sheetz, Robert Orrick Shelton, George Dixon Shelton, Mrs. Theodore State Pres. U. S. Daughters of 1812, St. Louis Shepard, Wm. O. Pres. Meth. Episcopal Church, St. Louis Conf., Kansas City Shepherd, E. H. Eldon Sherer, S. L. Vice-Pres. City Art Mu-

seum, St. Louis

[†] Resigned

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Stephens, Cal A. Mansfield
Stephens, E. W. Moderator Baptist Church of Mo., Columbia Stephens, Mrs. E. W. Columbia Stephens, F. F. Columbia Stephens, Hugh Jefferson City

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Stephons, Lon V. St. Louis Stepens, Lon V. St. Louis Stevens, Mrs. Floy J. Sedalia Stevens, W. M. Clinton Stevenson, J. P. Tarkio Stewart, C. V. Elkton Stigall, W. M. Stewartsville Still, Andrew T. Pres. Amer. School of Osteopathy, Kirksville Still, C. E. Kirksville *Stipes, M. F. Jamesport Stockard, Mrs. V. A. C. Nevada Stone, Geo. L. Galena Stone, John B. Kansas City Stone, Wm. J. Jefferson City Stout, Henry E. Pres. Howard-Payne College, Fayette Stout, R. E. Kansas City Sturgis, H. S. Neosho Sturgis, John T. Judge Court of Appeals, Springfield Swain, E. E. Kirksville Swain, J. J. Sharp Swaney, Mrs. H. E. Kirksville Swanger, John E. Sedalia Swinney, E. F. Kansas City Taggart, W. W. Bethany Tappmeyer, Joshua Owensville Taylor, Antionette Maplewood Taylor, Chas. L. Pres. Mo. Duroc-Swine Breeders' Ass'n., Jersey Olean Taylor, Frank W., Jr. St. Louis Taylor, George C. Crystal City Terry, P. 8 Festus Thayer, Mrs. W. B. Kansas City Theilmann, Louis New Madrid Thomas, Augustus New Rochelle, N. Y. Thomas, Mrs. Louis M. Pres. Lennox Hall, St. Louis Thomas, Wm. L. Maplewood Thomas, W. W. Pres. Mo. State Teachers' Ass'n., Springfield Thompson, Joseph Addison. Tarkio College, Tarkio Thompson, N. D. Webster Groves Thomson, R. M. St. Charles Thorp, R. L. Pres. Mo. Christian College, Camden Point Thorpe, F. C. Pres. Mo. Hardware Dealers' Ass'n., Versailles Timberman, J. H. Marston Timmonds, H. W. Lamar Tising, George High Point

Stephens, John M. Salem

^{*} Deceased

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Todd, Earle M. Pres, Christian Univ., Canton Torrey, J. L. Fruitville Towles, Mrs. Thos. O. Jefferson City Townsend, Geo. S. Mountain Grove Townsend, J. U. Novelty Townsend, W. L. Festus Townsend, W. U. Bolivar Trenholme, N. M. Prof. Hist., Univ. of Mo. Columbia Trimble, Francis H. Judge Court of Appeals, Kansas City Tromly, R. S. Galena Tucker, J. P. Parkville Tucker, W. L. Bloomf Tull, H. R. Ridgeway Bloomfield Turley, W. G. Fremont Tuttle, Daniel 8. Presiding Bishop Prot. Episcopal Church of Mo., and Pres. Mo. Soc., Sons of the Rev., St. Louis Underwood, W. J. Steelville Upton, G. M. Bolivar Urban, W. C. Cameron Van Brunt, Mrs. John Belton Vandiver, W. D. St. Louis Van Valkenburg, A. S. Kansas City Vessells, F. M. Perryville Viles, Jonas Prof. Hist., Univ. of Mo., Columbia Viles, L. C. Bolivar Vincent, J. W. Linn Creek Violette, E. M. Prof. Hist., State Normal School, Kirksville Violette, M. A. Florida Wagers, J. T. King City Wagner, L. M. Cascade Walbridge, C. P. Vice-Pres. La. Pur. Hist. Ass'n., St. Louis Walker, A. W. Fayette Walker, R. F. Judge Supreme Court, Jefferson City Walker, Thos. J. Prof. Hist., State Normal School, Springfield Wallace, A. A. Mexico Wallace, G. R. Bertrand Wallace, J. F. Sec. Mo. State Dental Ass'n., Canton Wallace, Wm. Vandalia Wallace, Wm. H. Kansas City Walsh, E. P. Grand Master Ancient Order United Workmen, St. Louis Walton, Wm. E. Butler Ward, John F. Sec. Western Manu. and Dealers' Ass'n., Kansas City

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Winter, E. H. Warrenton

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Wardell, Thos. E. Macon

^{*} Decrased

Wisdom, W. W. Lincoln
Withers, Mrs. Ethel Massie, State
Historian, D. A. B., Liberty
Witten, Tom N. Pres. Western Retall Implement Vehicle and Hardware Ass'n., Trenton
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Woods, Chas. L. Rolla
Woods, Peter Geo. Versailles
Woods, Richard H. Versailles

Woodson, A. M. Judge Supreme
Court, Jefferson City
Woodward, Waiter B. St. Louis
Wormstead, Wm. H. Commander G.
A. R. Mo. Division, Kansas City
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Wright, F. W. West Eminence
Wright, J. B. Trenton
Wright, Purd B. Kansas City
Wright, W. T. Conway
Yancey, C. E. Liberty
Yost, Casper St. Louis
Young, H. A. Versailles
Young, R. A. Alton
Zevely, E. M. Linn
Zimmerman, Elery Glen Allen

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AN ADDRESS

TO THE

PEOPLE OF MISSOURI

CONCERNING

THE CELEBRATION OF THE CENTENNIAL OF THE STATE

AND A FORM OF

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

FOR THE ORGANIZATION

OF

LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

(36)

CELEBRATION OF THE CENTENNIAL OF MISSOURI

THE COMMITTEE OF FIVE

OF THE

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MISSOURI

Walter B. Stevens
Jay L. Torrey . . . St. Louis
R. M. White . . . Mexico
Walter Williams . . . Columbia
Purd B. Wright Kansas City

OFFICERS

R. M. White, Chairman, Mexico

Floyd C. Shoemaker, Secretary, Columbia

(37)

AN ADDRESS

TO THE

PEOPLE OF MISSOURI

CONCERNING

THE CELEBRATION OF THE CENTENNIAL OF THE STATE

By Walter B. Stevens on behalf of the Committee.

"Missouri became a state on Wednesday, July 19, 1820." This is the conclusion reached by Floyd C. Shoemaker, secretary of The State Historical Society of Missouri. Missouri's Centennial of statehood is a period of months rather than a single day. From an exhaustive investigation, extending through seven years, Mr. Shoemaker has assembled information invaluable for the proper observance of the one hundred years of statehood.

As early as the fall of 1817 were popular petitions for statehood circulated and signed by Missourians. These petitions for Missouri's admission to the Union were presented in Congress on the 8th of January, 1818. After long and acrimonious discussion, and a deadlock between Senate and House, the Missouri enabling act was passed March 6, 1820. Conforming to the provisions of this act, a convention was held and the Constitution was adopted, taking full effect on the date mentioned, as Mr. Shoemaker makes clear in his "Missouri's Struggle for Statehood."

To begin, Missouri was "a de facto state." It elected state officers who entered upon their duties. It had a legislature which passed statutes. It chose, in due form, Senators and a Representative in Congress. It created a code which was interpreted by a supreme court. Counties were organized as parts of the state. All of these functions of statehood were performed.

Congress, however, delayed the final recognition while statesmen quibbled and wrangled over the technicalities of a compromise on the slavery question. President Monroe's proclamation was issued August 10, 1821, when Missouri had been a state more than a year. It did not question the condition of statehood which had been in existence. It announced with the briefest formality, "the admission of the said State of Missouri into the Union is declared to be complete."

Commenting upon this anomalous condition of statehood without formal recognition, the first governor of the State, McNair, said in his message to the legislature:

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"Since the organization of this government we have exhibited to the American people a spectacle novel and peculiar—an American republic on the confines of the federal Union, exercising all the powers of sovereign government, with no actual political connection with the United States, and nothing to bind us to them but a reverence for the same principles and an habitual attachment to them and their government."

The admission of Missouri is a chapter in the history of the United States. It embraced national issues and conflict such as attended no other statehood action by Congress. The observance of the Missouri Centennial, recalling the three years' struggle of one hundred years ago, will be of nation-wide interest. It should be planned with the consideration which its importance deserves.

The State Historical Society of Missouri, at the annual meeting in Columbia, December 10, 1915, created a committee of five "to appoint a larger committee representative of the vocations, industries, and institutions of the state, under whose direction arrangements shall be made for the celebration of the Centennial of the State of Missouri."

The committee of five, after consideration, resolved that "a committee of the State Historical Society of Missouri be

appointed to be known as the Missouri State Centennial Committee of One Thousand to determine the time and plan of celebration and to have charge of the arrangements for the celebration." The membership of the Committee of One Thousand, it was decided, should consist of "five representatives from each of the 114 counties and the City of St. Louis" and of "members from the State-at-large representative of the vocations, industries and institutions."

Representatives of the 114 counties and of the City of St. Louis have been named, and organized into County Centennial Committees. Many of the representatives at large

have accepted their appointments.

A meeting of the Committee of One Thousand will be held in Kansas City, November 24 and 25, 1916, for the purpose of organization and to consider plans for state-wide celebration.

The five members, and the representatives at large residing there, selected in each county, are expected to form the nucleus of a county historical society, where none is in existence. To that end the State Committee of Five has had prepared and is sending to the county members a tentative draft of constitution and by-laws suitable for county historical societies.

FORM OF CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS FOR COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

We, citizens of ———— county, Missouri, hereby adopt a Constitution and By-laws, as follows:

CONSTITUTION

Article I.

NAME.

Article II. OBJECTS.

Section 1. The objects of this Society shall be as follows:

 To disseminate a knowledge of the history of the State and of the events incident to its admission to the Union.

2. To stimulate appropriate celebrations of the Centennial of the State by all of the people.

3. To accept the invitation extended by The State Historical Society of Missouri to become an auxiliary member of that Society, and through a delegate or by correspondence to make an annual report to that Society of the work of this Society.

4. To do honor to those patriotic men and women who secured the admission of the State to the Union and laid the foundations for our present prosperity and happiness.

Article III.

MEMBERSHIP.

Section 1. Original. The original membership shall consist of those who are present at the first meeting and assist in the organization of this Society.

2. How Acquired. Men and women may be elected to membership upon application, by an affirmative majority vote of the Executive Committee, or this Society.

3. How Terminated. Membership in this Society shall be terminated by (1) resignation; (2) failure for 60 days to pay any amount which may be due to the Society; (3) the unanimous vote, less five, of the members at any regular meeting; or (4) by death.

Article IV.

OFFICERS.

Section 1. Enumeration. The officers of this Society shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Treasurer, a Secretary, five Representatives to the Missouri State Centennial Committee of One Thousand, of The State Historical Society of Missouri, and such others as may be temporarily or for a term appointed by the Executive Committee.

2. Term of Office. The term of office shall be one year and until a successor shall have been elected or appointed, and shall have assumed the duties of the office, unless a shorter term shall have been specified at the time of election or appointment.

3. Election of. The officers shall be elected at the annual meeting or at a regular meeting thereafter.

4. Expiration of the Term of Office. The term of office shall end (1) upon the expiration of the term for which elected and the election, qualification and assumption of official duties by a successor; (2) by the unanimous vote, less five, of the members of the Society, present at a regular meeting of the Society, and (3) by death.

Article V.

Section 1. President. The duties of the President shall be to (1) preside at meetings of the Society and of the Executive Committee; (2) to appoint the members of committees; (3) transact the business of the Society between meetings of the Executive Committee; and (4) perform such other duties as may be requested by the Executive Committee of the Society.

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2. Vice-President. The duties of the Vice-President shall be to (1) perform the duties of the President in his absence, or upon his oral or written request; and (2) perform such other duties as may be requested by the Executive Committee or the Society.

3. Treasurer. The duties of the Treasurer shall be to (1) collect the money due the Society; (2) pay from the Society's funds such bills as may be approved by the President, Executive Committee or Society; and (3) report the condition of the Society's finances whenever requested to do so by the President, Executive Committee or Society.

4. Secretary. The duties of the Secretary shall be to (1) record the proceedings of the meetings of the Executive Committee and the Society; (2) conduct the correspondence of the Society; (3) report to the various newspapers and to The State Historical Society of Missouri all news items of interest and importance; (4) safely keep the records of the Society; and (5) perform such other duties as may be requested by the President, Executive Committee or the Society.

5. Representatives. The duties of the five Representatives shall be to (1) attend the meetings of the Missouri Centennial Committee of One Thousand, of the State Historical Society of Missouri and report to it the work of this Society, and upon returning report to this Society its work; and (2) perform such other duties as may be requested by the President, the Executive Committee, or the Society.

Article VI.

COMMITTEES.

Section 1. Enumeration. The committees of this Society shall consist of (1) Early history of this county; (2) Sketches of pioneer men and women; (3) Centennial Celebration; and (4) Executive Committee.

2. Number of Members. The Executive Committee shall consist of the President, Treasurer and Secretary, ex officio, and the chairmen of the other committees. The com-

mittees, other than the Executive, shall consist of such number of members as the Executive Committee shall, from time to time, determine.

3. Calling of Meetings. Meetings of the Committees may be called by their respective chairmen, or three members, or the President.

4. Meetings without notice. Meetings of Committees may be held at any time, when all of the members are present.

Article VII.

DUTIES OF COMMITTEES.

Section 1. Early History of this County. The Committee on Early History of this County shall by investigation and inquiry learn the important events in connection with the admission of the State and the organization of the County and report from time to time to this Society.

2. Sketches of Pioneer Men and Women. The Committee on Sketches of Pioneer Men and Women shall search the records of the State and this County, read the old newspapers and the histories of the State and compile the names of the men and women of this County who took influential parts in securing the admission of the State and the organization of this County, and report from time to time to this Society.

3. Centennial Celebration. The Committee on Centennial Celebration shall consider from time to time how the Centennial of the State and this County can be most appropriately celebrated and whether it shall be celebrated by this County on its own account or in connection with adjoining counties having a similar history and report as occasion may require.

4. Executive. The Executive Committee shall (1) keep a record in the minute book of this Society of all its proceedings and reports received and cause such minutes and reports to be read at each meeting of this Society; (2) remove committeemen who fail to perform their duties and appoint their successors; (3) appoint special committees as occasion may require; (4) consider at each meeting the subject of finances

to the end that there may be in the treasury funds with which to pay expenses and that no debts be incurred; and (5) between meetings of this Society conduct all of its other business.

Article VIII.

OUORUM.

Section 1. Society. A quorum of this Society shall consist of the members who shall assembly at a time and place, which shall have been designated by written call or published notice fifteen days in advance by the President, Executive Committee, or Society.

2. Executive Committee. A quorum of the Executive Committee shall consist of the members of the Committee who may assembly at a time and place, which shall have been designated five days in advance by the President or a majority of the Committee; or at the time and place fixed by resolution for the holding of regular meeting.

3. Committees. A quorum of each of the committees shall consist of the members thereof who shall assembly at a time and place, which shall have been designated fifteen days previous to the date of such meeting, by a notice mailed to the respective members by the President, Chairman of such Committee, or three members of the Committee.

Proxies. Members of Committees and of the Society may be represented at meetings by proxies.

Article IX.

AMENDMENTS.

Section 1. Constitution. The Constitution may be amended by a majority vote at any meeting of the Society whenever a notice containing, substantially, the proposed change shall have been mailed, postage prepaid, to the members of the Society thirty days in advance of the meeting, at which it is proposed it shall be changed.

2. By-Laws. The By-laws may be amended at any meeting by two-thirds affirmative vote.

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BY-LAWS.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Section 1. The Annual Meetings of the Society shall be held on the first Monday, after the first Tuesday in February in each year, at such time and place as the Executive Committee shall designate by resolution.

REGULAR MEETINGS.

2. The time and place for holding regular meetings shall be determined by resolution of the Executive Committee.

SPECIAL MEETINGS.

3. Special Meetings of the Society may be held at any time and place upon call by the President of the Executive Committee, but the business of such meetings shall be confined to, substantially, the subjects stated in such call.

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NOTICE OF MEETINGS.

4. Notices of annual regular and special meetings may be given by publishing the same in at least three newspapers printed and circulated in this County at least fifteen days before such meeting, or by sending a copy thereof by mail to each member of this Society to his postoffice address. Notice of all meetings of this Society shall be mailed to the Secretary of The State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri, at the same time notice of such meetings is given to the members of this Society.

ANNUAL DUES.

ORDER OF RUSINESS.

Section 6. The Order of Business at meetings of this Society may be as follows:

- 1. Call to Order.
- 2. Roll Call.
- 3. Reading, consideraton, correction, if necessary, and approval of unapproved proceedings of former meetings.
 - 4. Reports of Officers.
 - 5. Reports of Committees.
 - 6. Miscellaneous Business.
 - 7. Adjournment.

PARLIAMENTARY AUTHORITY.

Section 7. The authority in parliamentary proceedings, except as otherwise provided from time to time by this Society, shall be Roberts' Rules of Parliamentary Procedure.

MONEY.

Section 8. Liabilities shall not be created unless the money to pay them is in the hands of the Treasurer. All liabilities created when the money for payment of them is not in the hands of the Treasurer shall be the liabilities of those creating them and not of the Society.

REPORT TO THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MISSOURI, COLUMBIA

The citizens of	own, neighborhood or	county)
have organized a Historic		
Name	(Write name plainly)	
Postoffice Address		
Date of organization	Day, month and year)	(Place)
Name of President		
Name of Secretary		(Address)
Names of Representative	s—	
(1)		(Address)
		(Address)
(3)		(Address)
(4)		(Address)
(5)		(Address)
Number of organization	Members	
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HOWARD COUNTY HAS TWO CENTENNIAL CELEBRATIONS.

WALTER RIDGWAY.

Howard County has had two Centennial Celebrations this year. The first celebration, which was a Home-Coming held at Fayette Wednesday and Thursday August 15 and 16, commemorated the hundredth birthday of Howard County which was organized five years before Missouri was admitted into the Union. The second celebration was a hundredth anniversary meeting of the Missouri Conference of the Methodist Church, South, held at Fayette from August 30th to September 5th. Both celebrations were of great historical importance, not only locally but to the State of Missouri and indeed to at least three or four surrounding states.

Suffice to say that the territory of Howard County as originally laid out by the Missouri territorial legislature, while indefinite in its confines, included many counties in what is now Iowa, and the Missouri Conference has, within a hundred years of its history, grown into a multitude of conferences covering many states. Inasmuch as both celebrations have some vital bearing upon the greater celebration of Missouri's one hundredth Birthday in 1920 and 1921, a somewhat extended account of the celebrations merits space in the Missouri Historical Review.

The Howard County Court officially hung out the latchstring to her daughter counties when an order was written by the Clerk asking the courts of forty-one counties of Missouri and Iowa, originally part of Howard County, to take official notice of the celebration of the hundredth birthday of Howard County, and requesting the courts of those counties to participate in the festivities. The County Court appropriated \$500.00 for the Home-Coming Committee, of which Circuit Clerk, A. L. Kirby was Chairman, and the Fayette City Council gave \$200.00. Other town councils of the county aided in the enterprise too. Two foreign countries, Holland and Mexico, eighteen states and about sixty counties of Missouri were represented at the big Home-Coming and Hundredth Anniversary Celebration, according to the register kept by the *Howard County Advertiser* (Fayette) on the grounds during the celebration. It is estimated that at least 15,000 people came to honor the county which had given them birth and nurture.

The first day, Wednesday, was a full day from early morn to dewy eve. In the forenoon a big parade which represented the spirit of a century took place. In this parade were floats from the various townships of Howard County,

and many decorated automobiles.

At noon Wednesday a grand, old-fashioned basket dinner was served on the Central Campus. And when the fragments were gathered up they would have fed another crowd of like proportions.

Commemorative addresses were made on the campus of Central College following the dinner, by E. W. Stephens of Columbia, chairman of the Building Committee for the New State Capitol, by Judge Henry Lamm of Sedalia, republican candidate for governor, by Dean Walter Williams of the Missouri School of Journalism, and by Dr. C. C. Woods of St. Louis, editor of the Christian Advocate. Paul P. Prosser, prosecuting attorney of Howard County, was chairman of the meeting.

On Thursday afternoon, Mr. Prosser introduced Hon. W. D. Vandiver, sub-treasurer of St. Louis, who said that the very platform from which he was speaking was on the site where his father's house stood when he was a student of Central College in the seventies. Mr. Vandiver, therefore, confined himself to memories of those days. Elder A. N. Lindsey of Clinton and Wiliam Hughes of Kansas City spoke later in the afternoon.

Here is a list of those who registered at the Advertiser booth who came from other states or from foreign countries:

Mrs. Susan Martin, Welsh, Okla.; Mr. Andrew J. Herndon, Prescott, Ariz.; Mrs. I. D. Webster, Pleasant Hill, Ill.; Mrs. W. A. Durst, Enid, Okla.; Walter James Stephens

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Caples, New Orleans, La.; Mrs. Vernon Schnell, Kalispell, Mont.; George Axtell, East St. Louis, Ill.; Mrs. Ias. A. Car. Esqueda, Sonoria, Mexico; H. M. Hellyer, Los Angeles, Calif.; Frank Winn, Elk City, Okla.; Mrs. M. R. Bradshaw, Northampton, Mass.; Miss Frances Bradshaw, Northampton, Mass.; Mrs. C. S. Black and daughters, Margaret and Elizabeth, Los Angeles, Calif.; Mrs. W. C. McGavock, and son, William, Mt. Pulaski, Ill.; Henry Tyler, Elk City, Okla.; Ed Walden, Three Forks, Mont.: Miss Constance Cooper, Dallas, Texas: Caro Whitehurst, Fort Worth, Texas; Mrs. E. A. Walden, Miss Goldie Walden, Three Forks, Mont.; Mrs. C. F. Haffenden and son, Portland, Oregon; Mrs. J. T. Allen, Lone Wolf, Okla.; Wallace Chesney, Jr., Oklahoma City, Okla.; Mrs. M. B. Sears, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Champion, Enid, Okla.; Mrs. J. R. Gibbons, Topeka, Kansas; Mrs. Sallie McMellon, Naoam, Calif.; M. Etta Miser, Fairfield, Ia.; Mrs. J. C. Crabtree, Eufaula, Okla.; Helen Marie Allen, Lone Wolf, Okla.; Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Graham, El Paso, Texas: Lurline Crabtree, Eufaula, Okla.: Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Allen, Lone Wolf, Okla.; Mrs. Earl Adams, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Master Jesse Gross, Napa, Calif.; J. H. Sampson, Muskogee, Okla.; Mrs. T. M. Wasson, Mangum, Okla.; Miss Myrtle Wasson, Mangum, Okla.; Mrs. T. M. Rennold, Strong City, Okla.; Mrs. S. A. Fleming, Spokane, Wash.; Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Kirby, Tucumcari, New Mexico; Carry Van Ravensway, Haag, Holland; Walter N. Geery, Salt Lake City, Utah; Mrs. G. G. Mears, Barbersville, Okla.; J. A. Hubbard, Kansas City, Kansas; Miss Lois Gunter, Texarkana, Texas; T. M. Rennold, Strong City, Okla.; J. G. March, Paul's Valley, Okla.; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Stovall, Misses Ruth and Mildred Stovall, Russell Stovall, Williams, Calif.; Alexine Kimball, Williams, Calif.; C. F. Wheeler, and family, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Lena Hobson, Topeka, Kansas; Miss Ruth Zimmerman, Topeka, Kansas; Mrs. Sam Miller, Bentonia, Miss.; F. K. Eaton, Hollywood, Calif.; Mildred Allison, Dennison, Texas; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Winn, Elk City, Okla.

The following is the record of attendance by states and countries: Oklahoma 22, Arizona 2, Illinois 5, Louisiana 1,

Montana 3, Mexico 1, California 12, Massachusetts 2, Kansas 6, Texas 6, Mississippi 1, Iowa 1, Arkansas 1, Washington 1, New Mexico 2, Utah 1, Oregon 1, Colorado 1, Holland 1.

An interesting exhibit of relics of pioneer days was held at the Public Library both days. In the collection were many pieces of furniture, pictures, guns, spinning wheels, needle work, etc.

Perhaps the celebration itself is less interesting to the readers of the *Review* however than the events which were celebrated or than any deductions of my own as to the significance of the home-comings, and, for that reason, a brief sketch of events connected with the history of Howard County is not out of place here.

Howard County history is full of thrills and romance to us of 1916, and to tell the story of the settlement and of the development of the county, which antedates the organization of the State of Missouri by four years, is a pleasureable task indeed, especially to one whose forebears lived in the first rude stockades of the county. The French explored portions of Howard County contiguous to the Missouri River and established trading posts a few years prior to 1800. Such names as Bonne Femme and Moniteau attest the fact that these streams were first seen and named by French explorers. Ioseph Marie, a Frenchman, was the first settler. He made his his home at "Eagle's Nest," in Franklin Township. In the year 1800 he deeded a tract of land to Asa Morgan; this is the first authentic record of settlement. The first American to set foot within the present limits of the county were Ira P. Nash and his company of men, who came in 1804. Part of the land which they surveyed near old Franklin was afterwards occupied by the celebrated "Hardeman's Garden," which was laid off in 1820 on the Missouri River, five miles above old Franklin, opposite the mouth of the Lamine River. It was a beautiful, ornamental spot, laid off and cultivated as a botanical garden by John Hardeman, native of North Carolina and a gentleman of wealth, leisure and taste.

Lewis and Clark, on their famous expedition, arrived at the mouth of the Bonne Femme in Howard County on the seventh day of June, 1804, and camped for the night. Nathan and Daniel M. Boone, sons of the noted hunter, came to the county in 1807 with their kettles and manufactured salt at the place now known throughout the state as "Boonslick." They shipped salt down the river in canoes made of hollow sycamore logs. In 1808 Col. Benjamin Cooper, with his wife and five sturdy sons, settled two miles from Boonslick. Kit Carson was a babe, one year old when his father came to the county in 1810. Carson went west in 1826, where he made his reputation as a scout. About 1812 trouble with the Indians began and the settlers were compelled to erect forts, in which they lived for several years. The county was organized in 1816 and was the ninth in what was then the Territory of Missouri. At this time Howard County was almost limitless, embracing 22,000 square miles, or one-third of the present area of the state.

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The first settlers of Howard County lived mostly in forts or stockades. Prominent among these were Fort Cooper, Fort Kinkead, Fort Hempstead, and Fort Head. Relics from many of these old forts, such as pieces of furniture, may be found in various homes of Howard County to-day.

Howard County was named for Benjamin Howard, first Governor of the Territory of Missouri from 1810 to 1813. Governor Howard, the son of the Revolutionary hero, was born in Virginia in 1760. He was at one time a member of the Kentucky Legislature and of Congress from Kentucky. He resigned from Congress to become Governor of Upper Louisiana Territory, which became Missouri Territory during his administration in 1812.

Original Howard County, as organized January 13, 1816, enbraced within its territory the counties of Boone, Cole, north part of Miller, Morgan, north part of Benton and St. Clair, Henry, Johnson, LaFayette, Pettis, Saline, Cooper, Moniteau, Clay, Clinton, DeKalb, Putnam, Sullivan, Linn, Ray, Caldwell, Carroll, Livingston, Mercer, Gentry, Worth, Harrison, Daviess, Chariton, Randolph, Macon, Adair and possibly parts of Shelby, Monroe, and Audrian in Missouri, and the counties of Union, Ringold, Clarke, Decatur and

Wayne and parts of Taylor, Adams, Lucas, Monroe, and Appanoose in Iowa. It was larger than Vermont, Massachusetts, Deleware and Rhode Island. By an act of the Legislature, approved February 16, 1825, Howard County was reduced to its present limits.

Perhaps one of the greatest events that occurred in the year 1819, in the then brief history of Howard County, was the arrival of the steamer Independence, under Capt. John Nelson. It was the first steamboat that ever attempted the navigation of the Missouri River. The Independence had been chartered by Col. Elias Rector and others of St. Louis to ascend the Missouri River as high as the Chariton, two miles above Glasgow. She left St. Louis May 15, 1819, and reached Franklin, Howard County, on May 28. Upon the arrival of the Independence a public dinner was given the passengers and officers.

No less interesting is the following account in the Missouri Intelligencer of April 27, 1819, regarding an overland stage route. "It is contemplated, we understand, shortly to commence running a stage from St. Louis to Franklin. Such an undertaking would, no doubt, liberally remunerate the enterprising and meritorious individuals engaged and be of immense benefit to the public, who would doubtless, prefer this to any other mode of traveling. A stage has been running from St. Louis to St. Charles three times a week for several months Another from the town of Illinois (now East St. Louis), to Edwardsville; a line from Edwardsville to Vincennes, we understand, is in contemplation. It will then only remain to have it continued from Vincennes to Louisville. When these lines shall have been in operation a direct communication by stage will then be opened from the Atlantic States to Boon's Lick on the Missouri."

At New Franklin to-day stands a large granite marker erected in 1909 by the Daughters of the American Revolution to indicate the end of the celebrated Boon's Lick trail and the beginning of the Santa Fe trail. These two roads became great thoroughfares of trade and emigration to the Southwest.

The town of Franklin early became the economic center of the Boonslick country. It was here that Nathaniel Patten of Massachusetts founded his newspaper, the Missouri Intelligencer and Boonslick Advertiser, of which the first issue was printed April 23, 1819. Benjamin Holliday, a Virginian, was his partner for a while in the new venture. Hard times soon overtook the partners, due chiefly to a failure to collect their bills. The editors were forced to engage in other lines of business to support themselves. In one issue of the paper it was announced that the editors had received by steamboat "150 barrels of excellent superfine flour and a few barrels of excellent whiskey." which was for sale. The irregularity of the mails was a hardship in publishing the new paper. As Dean Williams stated in his address at the Home-Coming, the Intelligencer had but fifty subscribers at the end of the first year. In 1819, Patten was appointed postmaster, and a year later the postoffice was robbed of \$800 which he was forced to replace. Death occurred in his family and Patten himself suffered from ill health. In June, 1826, Patten moved the Intelligencer to Favette. It was there that he bacame involved in a sordid and bitter rivalry with James H. Birch, editor of the Western Monitor. On May 4, 1830, Patten moved again, to Columbia this time.

The first teacher was Jonathan Findley, who taught as early as 1820 or 1821. He was a member of the Missouri Constitutional Convention of 1820 and later head of the land office in Lexington, Mo. Findley was from the famous Pennsylvania Findley family. One brother became Governor of Pennsylvania, later Congressman and finally United States Senator. Another became Congressman from Ohio and Jonathan was one of the state founders of Missouri. The Young Ladies Institute of Learning was the first school of prominence in the southern part of the county. The old building in which this school was conducted stands as a monument to the cause of education near the site of old Franklin.

Central and Howard College gradually grew out of an effort in 1840 and 1843 (according to the statement of Rev. Carr W. Pritchett) to establish at Favette the State University. The question of the location of the University awakened the liveliest interest in several counties in the state—notably in Boone, Callaway, and Howard. Each of these, including Cooper and Cole, made their bids in land and money. Boone County bid \$117,900, Callaway bid \$96,000, Howard bid \$94,000, Cooper bid \$40,000, and Cole bid \$30,000.

Failing in their effort to secure the State University at Favette, the people determined to build up a school in their own midst which would be an honor to themselves and to the state. A building was erected which was offered to the State during the contest for the location of the university. This was burned down soon afterwards, but rebuilt previous to For a time a school was conducted in it by Mr. Patterson, afterwards president of Masonic College. In 1844 it was sold for debt and was purchased by Capt. William D. Finney. and by him transferred under most generous conditions to the Methodist Episcopal Church, for school purposes. In the fall of 1844 Howard High School, the mother of both Central and Howard Colleges, was organized by William T. Lucky. He began with only seven pupils. In a year or two President Lucky was joined by his brother-in-law, Rev. Nathan Scarritt. The school attained a remarkable prosperity.

One among the first schools kept in the town of Glasgow was opened by Rev. Charles D. Simpson, an old Presbyterian minister. This was between the years of 1840 and 1843. The most important school up to 1850 was known as the Glasgow Female Seminary. It was erected in 1846-49. The first principal of the school was Rev. A. B. Frazier, who was succeeded by Revs. George S. Savage and French Strother and others. Pritchett Institute or College as it is now known, owes its origin solely to the enterprise and benevolence of Rev. James. O. Swinney. The year 1865, following the close of the great Civil War, found the country sadly in need of means of academic and collegiate education. It was to aid in meeting this want that this school was inaugurated. It was begun in the autumn of 1866 and for several years conducted in the building as the Glasgow Female Seminary and Odd Fellows' Hall. This building and the adjacent grounds and buildings were secured for it by the influence and at the sole cost of Mr. Swinney.

Three Governors of Missouri were elected from Howard County—Lilburn W. Boggs, Thomas Reynolds and Claiborne F. Jackson. Other Governors who "hailed from Howard" were Austin King, John Miller, and Hamilton R. Gamble. Col. Ben Reeves and Lilburn Boggs were Lieutenant Governors—Boggs from '32 to '36 and afterwards elected Governor from '36 to '40. Hamilton R. Gamble, who was prosecuting attorney residing at Franklin, was appointed secretary of state by Gov. Bates. He later moved to St. Louis. Priestly H. McBride of Howard was secretary of state, also Joshua Barton. Howard has supplied the state treasury department with several secretaries, among whom were John Walker, James Earickson, A. W. Morrison, and R. P. Williams, and George Bingham, famous artist and portrait painter.

William B. Napton, practitioner of law in Fayette and editor of the Boon's Lick Times, was appointed attorney general of the State; in 1840 he was appointed judge of the Supreme Court. He was re-elected several times. Other Supreme Court judges were: Mathias McGirk, George Tompkins, Abiel Leonard, whose youngest son, N. W. Leonard, still lives in Fayette; Hamilton R. Gamble, John P. Ryland, Jas. H. Birch, and John W. Henry. Judge David Barton, first Circuit Judge that presided over a court in Howard County, was also first United States Senator from Missouri. Thos. H. Benton was his colleague. Gen. Robert Wilson, probate judge of Howard County in 1833, was United States Senator in 1862. For Congressmen she sent Hon. J. B. Clark, Sr., in 1857, and Gen. John B. Clark, Jr., from '72 to '82. There were many lawyers of Howard who were eminent in their profession, well known over their own state and others as well. Judge David Todd of Franklin, Judge of the Howard Circuit, was one of the best known of the early judges. James W. Monson, practicing law in Fayette in 1863, was afterwards appointed Judge of the Cole Circuit, which position he held until his death. His wife, who was Miss Bettie Kyle, played the violin beautifully, a rare accomplishment at that time for a woman.

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Col. Joe Davis studied law part of his time with Gen. John Wilson, a lawyer of Favette, and afterwards under Edward Bates of St. Louis. He was made one of the commissioners to lay out a road to Santa Fe. N. M. He was made colonel of a regiment in the Indian War and he commanded a brigade in the Mormon War. Robert Trimble Prewitt read law first under Judge Leonard, then under his uncle, Judge Trimble of Kentucky. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1865. There were also F. E. Grundy, Andrew McGirk, Robert McGavock, Cyrus Edward, Thomas Shackelford, Erskine Birch, John F. Williams, at one time commissioner of insurance, and a number of others noted for their skill and ability as lawyers. The brainiest men of the early days sought the position of editors on the county papers. Gen. John Wilson, afterwards a prominent lawyer, at one time was editor of the Intelligencer, the first newspaper published west of St. Louis. The paper was moved to Favette from Franklin when the county seat was changed. Col. James H. Birch was at one time editor of the Missourian, and The Boon's Lick Democrat was edited by Judge Napton and Judge William A. Hall. Alphonso Wetmore of Old Franklin was the author of the first Gazetteer of Missouri.

Howard County has produced many great teachers; such a one was Carr W. Pritchett of Morrison Observatory, eminent mathematician and astronomer of world-wide fame. His son, Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, was the head of the United States Geodetic Survey for several years, and was also president of the Massachusetts School of Technology and is now president of the board of Carnegie Foundation. Prof. W. T. Davis and Dr. William T. Lucky were honored educators far beyond the border of Howard.

The old county has sent out brilliant representatives in ecclesiastical lines, too. For pastors in the Christian Church there were Dr. Hopson, Tom Allen, Alex Proctor, and John W. McGarvey, the last a Fayette boy, who married a Fayette girl. He went to Kentucky and was president of the Bible

School near Lexington. He was a scholar of wide reputation. The Baptist church gave such men as Mr. Wm. Thompson. and Dr. Pope Yeaman. The Episcopal church, though small, has sent out two Bishops-Abiel Leonard, Bishop of Arizona and Utah, and Ethelbert Talbot of Montana. Bishop Leonard died in the West: Bishop Talbot is now Bishop of western Pennsylvania. Rev. Robert Talbot, brother of the Bishop. was rector of the same church for 25 years in Kansas City, then accepted a call to Washington, D. C., where he has been The Methodist church has supplied the county with many brilliant preachers, such as Caples, Ioe Pritchett, Redman, Forster, W. G. Miller, and Dr. Wm. A. Smith of Central College. Fielding Marvin and his father. Bishop Marvin, labored among the people of this county and won the love and admiration of all. A famous doctrinal preacher of early days was Jesse Green, who lived in Howard County. Carr W. Pritchett, the astronomer, was also a fine preacher and profound theologian. Howard has sent out one brilliant bishop, Dr. E. R. Hendrix, born and reared in Fayette, pastor of Howard Church and president of Central College for several years. His brother, Joseph Hendrix, was well known for his work in building up the public schools of Brooklyn and was one of the best known bankers in the United States.

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Another Fayette son is Admiral Uriel Sebree, now retired and living in California. Millard F. Watts, eminent lawyer of St. Louis, son of Dr. J. J. Watts of Fayette, was reared and educated here.

In the diplomatic line John H. Halderman, one of the first merchants in Fayette, was sent in 1883 as Minister to one of the South American States. In 1890 Geo. H. Wallace, resident farmer of Howard County and a cultivated gentleman, was appointed Consul to Australia, and later to Mexico.

Howard has furnished the whole country with responsible men in high places. If she claimed all the great men who went out from the original Howard County, which extended from the Osage River on the east to Vernon County on the south, as far as Adams County, Iowa, on the north, and on the west no fixed boundary, there would be nothing left for the other

counties to boast of. The merchants of Franklin and Fayette engaged in the Santa Fe trade at the earliest date, many of them afterwards becoming wealthy merchants of St. Louis. Immediately after the Civil War one of the Fayette merchants, Benjamin Smith, opened a commission office in New York City and bought for three stores in Missouri, in which he held a partnership. He also bought for many others.

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Prominent among the writers produced in Howard County is Major Gardenhire of New York City.

Kit Carson, the celebrated western scout, was a Howard County man. Gov. Bradley of Nevada, was from Howard and his daughter, a Fayette girl, married Judge Belknap, of the Supreme Bench of Nevada. Gov. Shafroth of Colorado, now Senator, was a Fayette boy and he married a Fayette girl.

This is the brief story of Howard County and of Howard Countians. Much more might be written, yes, volumes more and perhaps it will be by 1920 and 1921 when Missouri will celebrate her hundredth birthdays.

The Home-Coming celebration of Howard's one hundredth birthday was first suggested by the members of the Fayette Chapter of the D. A. R.

The members of the local committee of the Missouri State Centennial Committee of One Thousand are making an effort to correlate the celebration here with the greater celebration of the State's birthday in 1920 and 1921. The members of the committee from Howard County to help make plans for the State Celebration are: Judge A. W. Walker, Walter Ridgway, editor of the Howard County Advertiser; Mrs. Sam C. Major, Miss Alice Kinney, and attorney James H. Denny. The committee has in mind a new history of Howard County and the collection of the historical matter and relics of Central Missouri which will be offered as a part of the celebration feature of the State's Birthday.

Howard County has been the cradle of Methodism in Missouri, and the one hundredth annual conference which was held in Fayette two weeks following the Home-Coming is of nearly as much historic importance as the Home-Coming. The Conference was the summing up of a hundred years of achievement. Following hard upon the heels of the celebration of Howard County's hundredth birthday and Home-Coming, the spirit of the Conference session was the centennial spirit indeed. Many great addresses were made during the week.

Church union and fraternalism was emphasized during the conference sessions.

Rev. E. L. Robison, of Westboro, Missouri Conference Methodist Episcopal Church, the first speaker, made a strong plea for the unification of American Methodism. Bishop Hendrix responded. Rev. W. M. Alexander, pastor of Arch Street Church, Hannibal, was appointed to bear greetings to the next session of the Missouri Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Kirksville, September 20.

A resolution concerning the unification of the Methodist Churches was presented by Rev. R. H. Cooper and unanimously

adopted by a rising vote.

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Nine Southern Methodist Conferences of the fortyseven conferences that have grown out of the Missouri sent special representatives who brought greetings and felicitations. The Conferences represented were North Arkansas Conference; Little Rock Conference; East Oklahoma; West Oklahoma; St. Louis; Southwest Missouri Conference; Denver Conference; Montana Conference.

The sentiment of the Centennial Conference was crystalized in the bronze tablet which was presented on the first day. The tablet which now adorns Centenary Chapel of Central College bears the figures of Bishop McKendree, Bishop Marvin and Bishop Hendrix. Secretary C. O. Ransford said in presenting the tablet: "Certain expressions on this tablet tell us that growing out of the Missouri Conference there are forty-seven Conferences. These conferences stretch from Arkansas and Oklahoma on the south to Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Dakotas on the north, and from Indiana on the east to Montana and Colorado on the west. The very heart of the Methodist Church is in this great land of ours.

Growing out of the Illinois Conference, the first to separate from us, there are twenty-two conferences.

John Travis, the first regularly appointed itinerant to Missouri assisted by William McKendree, the presiding elder and other ministers, during his first year of labor held numerous meetings. In 1806, his appointment was Missouri, a circuit without a member or an appointment to preach anywhere, but the end of this first year saw two organized circuits with 106 members. In ten years by the time of the organization of the Missouri Conference in 1816 the gospel was carried by these pioneer itinerants up and down the Mississippi River for a distance of more than two hundred miles and westward half across the state, besides being extended eastward through Illinois and Indiana and southward to Arkansas."

Methodist preachers were first appointed to Howard County or what was then called the Boon's Lick Country in 1815. At that time according to Rev. Ransford there were six Methodist Circuits in Missouri with eight hundred and forty-nine members; one in Arkansas with ninety-two; and eight in Illinois and Indiana, which were then in the Missouri Conference, with 1,938 members. There are now 130,100 Southern Methodists; 96,948 white and 10,124 colored Northern Methodists; and 1,838 members in the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church with perhaps 10,000 members in the small Methodist bodies; or 249,010 in all. Forty-seven Conferences in fourteen states with 1,394,132 members have grown out of the Conference.

When the thirteenth session of the Missouri Conference met at Fayette Camp Ground in September, 1828, the vast western empire of the Louisiana Purchase had been a possession of the American Government only twenty-five years, Missouri had been a sovereign state only seven years. Howard, the great mother of counties, had been organized only twelve years while Fayette, the county-seat, was only a village, having been laid out in 1823. Ecclesiastically, but twenty-two years had intervened since John Travis had crossed the Mississippi, the first regularly appointed Methodist minister to the Missouri Circuit without geographical limits, with-

out an appointed place for preaching and without a member. The Boonslick circuit in whose bounds the Conference was held had been organized only thirteen years. In all Missouri there were six circuits north of the river with 1,088 white and 121 colored members; south of the river there were seven circuits with 1,445 white and 161 colored members; and in Arkansas Territory, still a part of the Missouri conference, there were four circuits with 724 white and 68 colored members. The total conference membership was 3,257 white and 350 colored members.

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The Boonslick circuit organized in 1815, the seventh for the whole conference and the second north of the river, had 251 white and 9 colored members. Lamino, the first charge to grow out of the Boonslick circuit, organized in 1818, had 263 white and 8 colored, and Fishing River, in Ray county, the most westerly Methodist circuit in all the world, had 218 white and 16 colored members. All these circuits lay along the Missouri River. The western country was sparsely settled. Independence had been laid out only four years. Westport had come into existence in 1825 and Joseph Robidoux who reached Blacksnake Hill in 1826, now St. Joseph, was dwelling alone among the Indians. Liberty, Clay County, was the most westerly town in the United States and the Military Reservation at Fort Leavenworth, the farthest western postoffice.

The country just being settled, conditions were primitive and there being no church house the conference was held at Fayette Camp Ground two miles north on the Glasgow road.

The pioneer preacher had many hardships mingled with his pleasure.

John Script tells of an experience, he, Jesse Walker and John Schroeder met with at a camp meeting on the Boonslick circuit in the summer of 1817. "On our arrival at our destination, we found the idea of the camp meeting almost relinquished on account of the general scarcity of provisions; but aware of a boat having left St. Louis with provisions for this country and it being about the time it should arrive, we raised some money among ourselves, and dispatched a man to

the landing who providentially arrived there in time to purchase the first barrel of flour and one hundred pounds of bacon; and we had our camp meeting. The large table was erected on forks, the cooking, etc., were under the superintendence of a good brother and sister. Many of the good sisters brought vegetables, milk, honey, butter, etc., and all ate in common. The congregation was large, the work was great, its effects general, and every characteristic of it deep and impressive, the services in the pulpit and the alter excessive, and with scarcely any intermission day or night."

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Bishop Soule, who had held the previous conference in St. Louis presided and James Bankson was secretary. Persons still living in 1883 who as children had attended this camp meeting conference were struck by the dress of Bishop Soule. "His coat was made with a stiff upright collar; it was straight breasted and shad-belly. His pants came just below the knee, and high top boots buttoned over them."

The preachers' allowances at this time, there were no salaries then, were a fraction less than \$76.00 for married men and \$38.00 for unmarried. In addition home-made clothing was given. Two men, N. M. Talbot, and E. T. Perry, destined for great and hard service, were received by transfer. Two, Jerome C. Berryman and William Johnson, were received on trial. These four men spent the prime of their lives as missionaries and teachers among the Indians.

William Johnson, one of the two admitted on trial, was one of three brothers who entered the conference from Howard County. Thomas in 1826, William in 1828 and B. R. in 1830. Their father John Johnson came to Howard County from Virginia in 1825 and assisted in building the first Methodist Church in Fayette in 1825. Their sister Susan was the wife of William Shores and the mother of J. F. Shores, also Methodist preachers. William Johnson died in 1842 after fourteen years of hardships and exposure among the Indians.

Jerome C. Berryman was one of the most remarkable men universal Methodism has known. He was born in Kentucky, February 22, 1810, and came to Missouri in August, 1828, and soon thereafter was licensed to preach by the Quarterly Conference of Saline and St. Francois Circuits, to which, after his admission on trial at Fayette in September, he was appointed Junior Preacher. His various appointments took him all over Missouri and Arkansas, besides he labored thirteen years among the Indians in Kansas. He was at different times in charge of Arcadia and Howard High Schools. After 1845, when the St. Louis conference was organized, his labors were is southeast Missouri. He was a member of the General Conference in 1844 as was also Andrew Hunter of Arkansas, who died in 1906 aged 96 years. These two men whose lives stretched out almost a century each,—Berryman died in 1906, aged 96 years,—were the connecting links of these modern times with the beginning of Methodism in the Great West.

The Missouri Conference met for the second time at Fayette in 1839. Except the Indian Mission work, the conference territory was wholly within the state. The circuits in Arkansas were organized into a separate conference in

1856, the year Arkansas was admitted as a state.

At this conference the preachers reported 10,587 white, 1185 colored and 385 Indian members, an increase of 1860 white, 279 colored and 11 Indian members. The Platte Purchase, this the first year, reported two circuits and 389 members. The call for ministers to new fields was urgent and preachers were sent to Gallatin and Chillicothe in the Grand River country and two preachers were sent to each of the following circuits that the work might be extended,—St. Louis, Potosi, Cape Girardeau, New Madrid, Springfield, Boonville, Platte, Bowling Green, St. Charles, Hannibal, Fayette and Columbia.

There were sixty-three organized counties and practically every county seat town was the head of a Methodist circuit. By reorganization of new circuits the old Boonslick Circuit had been reduced in territory and now only the two counties Howard and Randolph were included in what hereafter was called Fayette Circuit. There were 622 members. Andrew Monroe was the Presiding Elder and David Fisher was the preacher in charge. Like James Keyte, who was

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appointed to the Boonslick Circuit in 1821 and located near Keytesville and William Shores who was on the Circuit in 1828 and married and located near what is now the Washington Chapel neighborhood, a church he helped to build, David Fisher was so much pleased with Howard County that he located in 1847 seven miles south of Fayette. Under his influence a church house in 1849 called Ebenezer, was built.

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The original state constitution adopted in 1820 made provision for free schools and called attention to the importance of a state university. In all the counties along the Boonslick country there were private and subscription schools. In St. Charles county, there are still small seminaries conducted by means of small endowments whose beginning dates back many years. Lindenwood College, St. Charles, a Presbyterian school for girls, was founded in 1830. The Missouri Conference as early as 1833 had begun plans for St. Charles College for boys and girls which was chartered in 1837. The Danville Female Academy in Montgomery County, a Methodist school for girls, was in full operation in 1837.

Schools were kept in Fayette, Howard County, from the beginning of the village settlement. In 1834 a most excellent educational institution called the Fayette Academy was established by Archibald Patterson. The building was brick and contained two rooms and was located a little to the West and South of Central College.

The importance of the Boonslick Country and Howard County may be seen at this time in that at the first railroad convention held in St. Louis April 20, 1836, the first proposition agreed on was, "It is now expedient to adopt measures for the construction of a railroad from St. Louis to Fayette, with the view of ultimately extending the road in that the general direction as far as public convenience and the exigencies of trade may require."

Four sessions of the Missouri Conference have since 1828 been held in Fayette—1839, 1861, 1889, and 1899.

The three conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in Missouri, now have 419 traveling and 276 local preachers exclusive of superannuates, supernumeraries and supplies.

It must be said in closing that the two centennial celebrations held in Fayette this summer have been of far reaching importance to Howard County. A renewed interest has been shown in the study of County and State history, and these two celebrations have been the means of some preparation at least for the greater celebration of 1920 and 1921 when the people of Missouri, which means the people of many other states as well, celebrate the birthday of the first state hewn entirely from the primeval forests west of the Mississippi River.

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ch al The two celebrations, too, have had a social and an economic value especially to Howard County and Fayette. Probably fifteen thousand people have been here to meet friends and relatives, business has been quickened, and even land sales have been increased. What has taken place locally then should take on a larger scale four years hence when Missouri's birthday shall be heralded to the world and when the great family of Missourians shall gather around the festive board. Indeed a great state celebration should mean more to the people of Missouri than a world's fair for the reason that it will be scattered as it were, among the towns and rural communities of the 114 counties of the State.

And so in the somewhat transposed language of Mark Twain's Pudd'nhead Wilson, "It was wonderful to find Howard County but it would have been more wonderful to miss it."

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HISTORICAL ARTICLES IN MISSOURI NEWSPAPERS -MAY, JUNE, JULY, 1916.

Adair County. Kirksville, Journal.

May 18. Official roster of Corporal Dix Post, No. 22, G. A. R.

May 25. Synopsis of Missouri history as presented in State Normal School historical pageant.

June 29. Sketch of the life of Major W. J. Ashlock, Civil War veteran.

Andrew County. Savannah, Reporter.

July 21. Two Savannah church bells whose history is connected with historic events of steamboat days on Missouri River.

Atchison County. Fairfax, Forum

Historical sketch of Fairfax Presbyterian Church.

July 28 History of Fairfax Lodge No. 208, Knights of Pythias.

-Rock Port, Atchison County Journal Historical sketch of North Star Lodge No. 157, A. F. and A. M., established in Rock Port, 1855.

Tarkio, Avalanche

June 9. Sketch of the life of W. A. Rankin, Civil War veteran, banker, philanthropist.

Audrain County. Mexico, Intelligencer. (Weekly)

May 18. Some Civil War incidents in the life of Robert M. Allison, Mexico nioneer

List of Union soldiers buried in Mexico cemeteries. June 29.

Sketch of the life of Prof. French Strother, Missouri pioneer educator.

When Alexander Campbell visited Mexico, 1859. Recollections July 20. of early day churches in Missouri. Ledger (Weekly)

May 11. Historical sketch of Union Chapel, rural Presbyterian Church, established in 1871.

June 20. Historical sketch of Mexico Christian Church, organized 1846. Alfred Petty-Audrain County's famous early day hunter and marksman.

July 27. Recollections of Father Jacob Coons, early day settler and minister.

Early days in Audrain county.

Message

June How Laddonia was named. Some historic facts concerning the establishment of Audrain county towns. Vandalia, Leader

June 2. Some Vandalia school history.

Barton County. Lamar, Republican Sentinel

July 20. List of Civil War veterans and widows of veterans residing in Barton county, July, 1916. Compiled by Dr. W. L. Griffin. See later issues.

- Liberal, News

June 16. Barton county in 1886. Some facts regarding business firms, county officials and officers of old Free Thought University of Liberal.

HISTORICAL ARTICLES IN MISSOURI NEWSPAPERS.

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	s Cou July		Adrian, Journal Some early history of Bates county recalled by I. N. Lamon. Butler, Bates County Democrat
	May	18.	How Bates county was named.
	June		Some additional facts in regard to the naming of Bates county, from a letter by Floyd C. Shoemaker.
-			- Bates County Record
	Мау		Recollections of the Bates county bench and bar, by L. D. Condee.
	May	12.	Historical sketch of Walnut township, Bates county. Recollections of the organization of the first school district in Hudson township.
	May	26.	Recollections of Bates county during the Civil War, by Marshall L. Wolfe.
Boo	ne Co	unty.	Centralia, Fireside Guard
	May	5.	Recollections of Boone county in the fifties, by Mary Crutcher- Robinson.
	May		Reminiscences of Boone county, by Mrs. Jennie Gibbins.
	May	19.	Reminiscences of early days in Centralia, by Lola Hays. See later issues.
			Reminiscences of Centralia, by Mrs. Kate Lofland. See later issues.
	May	26.	A bit of Boone history. How Whoopup and Gallups Mill were named. — Columbia, Daily Times
	June	15.	History of Missouri University literary publications as revealed by collection of college periodicals in The State Historical Society.
	July	13.	Early day mining projects in Missouri and some railroads that were planned. Columbia, Tribune
	May	15.	Sketch of the life of C. J. Walker, former State senator.
	June		Sketch of the life of Harris Merton Lyon, Missouri short story writer.
	June	22.	Missouri's part in the Mexican War, 1846.
			Roster of the members of the two companies raised in Boone county for the Mexican War, 1846. — Columbia, University Missourian
	May	23.	Some Columbia high school history as recalled by former superintendents and members of the school board.
	May	29.	Recollections of the days of corn pone.
	June	7.	Literary graveyard at Missouri University—some of the student publications since 1854.
	June		Eugene Field as a journalist and poet. See following issue.
	June		Nathaniel Patton, founder of the first newspaper west of St Louis, and a Columbia citizen in 1830.
	July	23.	Some Columbia history as revealed by the city ordinances.
Buc	hanar July		nty. De Kalb, Tribune Sketch of the life of F. W. Haganstein, DeKalb pioneer mer
			chant and Western freigher.
	7	0.4	-St. Joseph, Catholic Tribune
	June	24.	Joseph Robidoux, founder of St. Joseph.
	July	1.	The Pony Express and early daos in St. Joseph. Some hiftory of St. Francis Xavier's perish St. Joseph.

July 7. St. Joseph Robidoux, founder of St. Joseph.orm.

- July 9. Early history of packing industry in St. Joseph.
- July 31. The Patee House—St. Joseph's earliest and most famous hotel, built in 1856.

 News. Press.
- June 2. Sketch of the life of John H. Carey, Missouri pioneer, Civil
 War veteran and member of state hospital board.
- July 22. Sketch of the life of William M. Paxton, Missouri pioneer
- lawyer, poet and historian.

 July 24. "Tootles"—St. Joseph's first theater, built in the days of Joseph Robidoux.

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- Caldwell County. Breckenridge. Bulletin
 - May 12. Sketch of the life of Rev. W. B. Wheeler, educator and minister.
 - June 30. Business record of Breckenridge in 1870, from an old book of accounts.
- Callaway County, Fulton, Gasette (Weekly)
 - May 5. Some early Fulton history recalled by razing of old building erected in the '50's.
- Cape Girardeau. Cape Girardeau, Republican
 - May 26. Historical sketch of Apple Creek Presbyterian Church near Jackson, established 1821.
 - June 23. Sketch of the life of A. A. Caldwell, oldest native born citizen of Cane Girardeau.
 - Jackson, Cash-Book
 - July 20. Historical sketch of Old Bethel Church, organized near Jackson, 1806.
- Carroll County. Carrollton, Democrat
 - July 7. Historical sketch of Carrollton M. E. Church, South, established 1838.
- July 14. List of Carroll county soldiers in Mexican War, 1846.
 - May 25. When the James boys visited Lexington, 1875.
 - July 13. Sketch of the life of L. K. Kinsey, pioneer Carrollton attorney and county official.
- Cass County. Harrisonville, Cass County Democrat
 - May 18. Sketch of the life of Charles W. Sloan, Missouri pioneer and former circuit judge.
 - June 15. Some early day newspaper history in Harrisonville.
 - Cass County Leader.
 - May 18. Roster of Co. E, 5th Regiment, Harrisonville corapany in Spanish-American War.
 - Pleasant Hill, Times
 - July 28. An incident of Pleasant Hill in the seventies, by T. H. Cloud.
- Cedar County. Eldorado Springs, News
- The discovery of Eldorado Springs—some bistory and traditions of early days in Cedar county.
 - Stockton, Journal
 - June 1. Sketch of the life of Capt. J. W. Prowell, Mexican and Civil War veteran.
- Chariton County. Keytesville, Chariton-Recorder
 - June 2. Sketch of the life of Capt. James C. Wallace, Missouri Confederate veteran, lawyer and newspaper man.
 - Salisbury, Press-Speciator

 May 5. Missouri's Anti-Bellum Governors. A paper read before
 Salisbury D. A. R.

May 17. Account of the bill introduced in Congress for a statue to Col. A. W. Doniphan.

Some facts regarding Asnaes Morgan, a Chariton county June 93 soldier of the Revolutionary War.

June 30. Account of dedicatory exercises over the grave of Edward Williams, Revolutionary soldier.

Clark County. Kahoka, Ciark County Courier
May 12. Historical sketch of Hitt cametery near Kahoka, by Jasper Blines

May 19. Clark county of other days, by H. S. Moore.

Historical sketch of Medill cemetery, by Jasper Blines. May 26.

July 7. Historical sketch of the Prairie Church cemetery, by Jasper Blines

July 28. Historical sketch of St. Paul's cemetery near Kahoka, by Jasper Ritnes

- Gazette-Herald

May 5. Early days in Clark county, by John Gilhousen. See later issues

- Wyaconda, Clark County News

May 11. Recollections of a Clark county pioneer. Reprinted from Clark County Courier.

Clay County. Liberty, Advance
May 5. Memorial to Judge Elliah H. Norton, former Missouri Supreme Court judge. Prepared and read before Supreme Court by D. C. Allen.

The Platte Purchase, historical essay, by Alan F. Wherritt. winner of D. A. R. history medal in William Jewell College for 1916.

Sketch of the life of Judge William F. Gordon, California gold July 21 seeker, pioneer Liberty banker and county official. - Tribune

Sketch of the life of William M. Drake, Confederate veteran. July 14. Historical sketch of Providence Baptist Church, organized, July 21.

Cole County. Jefferson City, Daily Post

June 8. Sketch of the life of Oscar G. Burch, Civil War veteran, newspaper man and Cole county official.

1844

Boonville, Central Missouri Republican Cooper County. May 11. Historical sketch of Billingsville Evangelical Church, established 1855.

May 25. Historical sketch of Prairie Home Methodist Church.

The beginnings of Boonville, 1817. June 1.

June 22. Sketch of the life of Major W. A. Smiley, Civil War veteran and educator. Bunceton, Eagle

May 26. How Cooper county was named.

Some facts regarding the life of Joseph Stephens, first settler in Bunceton neighborhood, 1817.

Dade County. Lockwood, Luminary

Recollections from an eventful life, by J. W. Carmack upon July 7. occasion of his announcement for county treasurer.

Dallas County. Buffalo, Record

June 22. Early days in Dallas county as recalled by Peter Humphrey, pioneer.

Damless C	Yammi .	to Callatin Democrat
July		ty. Gallatin, Democrat Sketch of the life of James Thurston Green, Daviess county pioneer. North Missourian
May	25.	Sketch of the life of Rev. J. H. Thorp, pioneer Missouri minister.
Franklin	Cou	nty. New Haven, Leader
May	12.	Historical record of some of the earliest settlers in Boeuf town- ship, Franklin county
		Some history of the Boeuf Presbyterian Church, established, 1859.
		Pacific, Transcript.
May		Record of commissioned and non-commissioned officers enlisted in Pacific Home Guards, 1861. — Sullivan. News
Мау		Historical sketch of Buncombe postoffice, established, 1842. — Union, Republican Headlight
Мау	5.	Record of Union troops in Franklin county, in October, 1864, by Herman G, Kiel.
June	30.	List of 126 early settlers in Galena township and on site of St. Clair. Compiled by Herman G. Kiel. ———————————————————————————————————
May	19.	Biographical data concerning some of the early citizens of Franklin county.
June	2.	Franklin county in the Mexican War, by Clark Brown. Washington, Citizen
June	2.	List of sixty settlers near the site of Washington prior to 1830. ———————————————————————————————————
May	19.	B ographical sketch of David Murphy, military leader in Civil War, lawyer and judge, by Herman G. Kiel.

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Gasconade County. Hermann, Advertiser-Courier

May 20.

May 31. How the first official seal of Gasconade county was chosen, 1821.

Gentry County. Albany, Leader
May 25. Historical aketch of Gentry Christian Church.

Greene County
June 1. Ash Grove, Commonwealth
Historical sketch of the Commonwealth, first established as
Ash Grove Independent, 1881.

Springfield, Leader

May 12. Sketch of the life of Capt. George M. Jones, Civil War veteran
and Springfield pioneer.

The early day experiences of a lawyer in Jasper county as recalled by Judge M. G. McGregor.

May 21. Roster of Company H, Col. F. M. Cockrell's company, at the time of its organization, January, 1862, by Rev. T. M. Cobb.

July 3. When Sterling Price left his seat in Congress to fight Mexico.

July 9. With Doniphan in Mexico. The experiences of John Polk

Campbell, founder of Springfield, Mo., who was a member of the famous regiment.

July 9. A fourth of July celebration in the Ozarks twenty-five years ago.

May 12. Sketch of the life of Capt. George M. Jones, Confederate veteran an and builder of Ωrst and only cotton mill in Spring-field.

June 13. The black eagle of Far Jacks Fork. A legend of the Ozarks. June 21. Names of six Revolutionary soldiers buried in Greene county.

Grundy County. Trenton, Republican-Tribune.

June 1. List of names of Civil War soldiers buried in Trenton cemeteries.

June 15. Account of the dedicatory exercises for the monument in Trenton to Union soldiers and sailors of the Civil War.

June 29. Historical sketch of Trenton Elks' lodge.

Harrison County. Bethany, Clipper

July 20. Sketch of the life of Isaac M. Neff, Missouri pioneer.

Henry County. Calhoun, Clarion

July 6. Capt. William Baylis, Revolutionary soldier. Biographical sketch upon occasion of unveiling of government marker to his grave.

Clinton, Henry County Republican

July 20. List of contents in historic scrap book belonging to Clinton chapter, D. A. R.

Windsor, Review

July 13. Autobiography of Dr. W. T. Shivel. Missouri pioneer. Biographical sketch of Wm. T. Thornton, Missouri lawyer, legislator and Confederate veteran, who became territorial governor of New Mexico.

Holt County. Oregon, Holt County Sentinel

May 19. List of G. A. R. veterans buried in Oregon cemetery.

Howard County. Fayette, Howard County Advertiser

July 19. Howard County's Hall of Fame. Some noted men and women the county has produced.

Glasgow, Missourian

May 4. River days at Glasgow with a list of Missouri river steamboats, 1858-59.

May 11. Sketch of the life of Joseph S. Henderson, Glasgow pioneer business man.

West Plains, Howell County Gazette Howell County.

May 18. Missouri's first wagon road from Ste. Genevieve to Forche a Renault, lead mine.

June 1. Some facts regarding the old fort at Rolla, where refugees sought shelter during the Civil War.

Jackson County. Independence, Jackson-Examiner

Sketch of the life of Samuel Gregg, Jackson county pioneer. May 19.

The old time camp meeting. May 26.

Major William Gilpin, Jackson county's early day scholar, explorer and military genius.

Kansas City, Central Christian Advocate

July 19. Major William Gilpin-Jackson county's hero of Indian wars and explorer of the great northwest.

Post

May 13. Sketch of the life of Judge Frank G. Johnson, Kansas City circuit judge.

June 25. Recollections of Thomas H. Benton, by Luther T. Collier. Star

May 13. Col. Alexander W. Doniphan, the man history forgot.

June 4. Recollections of Kansas City as it was in 1872.

June	11.	Kit Dalton, member of Quantrell's band and companion of James boys.
June	25.	When Mexico tasted Missouri lead. An account of the Doni- phan Expedition.
July	9.	Personal sketch of Gen. John Pershing, Missouri hero in Mexican troubles, 1915-16.
		Lamon V. Harkness, Kansas City's unknown millionaire, who left America's greatest fortune.
July	26.	When Phelps ran Missouri. Some incidents in early day Missouri politics.
July	27.	Sketch of the life of Col. L. H. Waters, friend and associate of Lincoln, Civil war veteran and pioneer, Kansas City attorney. ———————————————————————————————————
June	12.	Some facts regarding George S. Park, founder of Park College and former state senator.
June	29.	Recollections of the famous steamboat race between New Orleans and St. Louis for the championship of the Mis- sissippi in 1870.
July	3.	Personal recollections of Col. A. W. Doniphan, by S. R. Crock- ett.
		- Lee's Summit, Journal
May	25.	Sketch of the life of George L. Chrisman, Jackson county official and former newspaper man.
Jasper Co	unty.	Carthage, Press
May	18.	Sketch of the life of A. L. Thomas, pioneer Carthage attorney and Civil War veteran.
May	25.	Early day history of Carthage.
June	1.	List of Civil War soldiers buried in Carthage.
June	29.	Recollections of a Civil War incident in Jasper county.
July	6.	Early day impressions of Sarcoxie and Carthage, by Mrs. Rhoda A. Hottel.
Jasper Co	untv.	Joplin, News-Herald
May		Jasper county in Civil War times—The Tuckahoe massacre recalled by W. E. Johnson.
May	26.	Sketch of the life of Col. William H. Phelps, pioneer Carthage lawyer, railroad attorney, and Missouri legislator.
Johnson (Count	y. Chilhowee, Blade
June		Pioneering in Missouri, by A. E. Adair.
July	7.	Sketch of the life of Matthew W. Thompson, Johnson county pioneer and captain in Civil War.
July	27.	- Holden, Progress Historical sketch of Woods Chapel, established, 1884. - Warrensburg, Star-Journal
May	5.	Recollections of Warrensburg in the sixties, by William Lowe. ———————————————————————————————————
June	2.	Biographical sketch of William Miller. First in a series of biographical sketches of Johnson county citizens, by O. G. Boisseau.
June	9.	Biographical series No. 2. John H. Garrison.

Knox County. Edina, Sentinel
May 25. Sketch of the life of A. G. Bostick, pioneer Edina business man.

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HISTORICAL ARTICLES IN MISSOURI NEWSPAPERS.

Lafayette	Coun	ty. Odeasa, Democrat
June	2.	War time reminiscences by a former Confederate soldier from Lafayette.
June	23.	Sketch of the life of Dr. W. C. Goodwin, physician and Confederate veteran.
July	14.	Sketch of the life of Joseph H. Christy, Confederate veteran and Missouri legislator.
		Pioneer life in Missouri, by A. E. Adair.
July	28.	A visit to Arrow Rock, quaint Missouri river town of other days.
Lewis Co	unty.	Canton, Press
July	21.	Journal.
		- La Grange, Indicator
July		Some voters in the first election held in Lewis county. - Monticello, Lewis County Journal
May	26.	History of Monticello.
Lincoln C	County	y. Elsberry, Democrat
		Recollections of early days in Elsberry and Lincoln county, by Ike C. Davidson.
Linn Cou	intv.	Brookfield, Linn County Budget
	27.	Facts concerning Sergeant Thomas Watson, only Revolutionary soldier buried in Linn county. ———————————————————————————————————
May	6.	Recollections of Linn county in the sixties.
July		Sketch of the life of Thomas Watson-Linn county Revolutionary soldier.
Livingsto	on Co	unty. Chillicothe, Daily Tribune
	27.	Sketch of the life of John F. Meek, Chillicothe pioneer and last remaining Mexican War veteran in Livingston county.
June	23.	
Macon C	ounts	. La Plata, Home Press
	18.	History of La Plata Public School.
		- Macon, Republican
Mas	7 26.	Ploneer days in Macon county as recalled by Dr. J. F. Gross. — Macon, Chronicle-Herald
June	в 3.	Historical sketch of Macon M. E. Church and Sunday School organized 1860.
June	e 19.	Sketch of the life of Eben E. Reynolds, oldest native born citizen of Middle Fork township.
July	13.	
Marion	Court	y. Palmyra, Spectator
		A bit of history of Bethel College, Palmyra, established 1852
	Count	y. Princeton, Post Sketch of the life of Hobert G. Orton, Union veteran and

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Moniteau County. California, Democrat
July 13. Old times in California, with business directory of the town
in 1866.

pioneer Princeton attorney.

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76			MISSOURI HISTORICAL REVIEW.
			. Moniteau County Herald
	May	25.	Sketch of the life of Capt. Charles M. Gordon, Civil War veteran, attorney and county official. See also June 8.
	June		Historical sketch of California German Evangelical Church, organized 1866. - Tipton, Times
	July		Sketch of the life of Capt. Henry Swadley, Union veteran of the Civil War.
Mo	nroe C	ount	y. Monroe City, News
			The Palmyra massacre, a Civil War tragedy in Missouri, recalled upon fifty-fourth anniversary.
	June	2.	Some incidents in the life of J. H. McClintic, Civil War veteran.
	July	25.	City News, January 14, 1875.
	June		Paris, Monroe County Appeal How Col. Doniphan saved a young husband from the gallows. An incident of the forties in Independence. Mercury
	July	7.	With a Monroe county company in Mexico in 1846.
Mo	ntgom	ery C	county. Montgomery City, Standard
			Old Settlers' edition with reminiscences and biographical sketches.
No	daway	Cour	nty. Maryville, Democrat-Forum
	May	11.	Historical sketch of Knabb School, established 1872.
	June	8.	History of Wilcox M. E. Church, South, by Rev. G. T. Rolston.
	June	12.	Recollections of pioneer days in Maryville and Nodaway county—Maryville Anniversary edition. ———————————————————————————————————
	June	9.	The beginnings of Maryville—Anniversary edition of the first town lot sale, June 15, 1846.
Osa	ge Co	unty.	Linn, Osage County Republican
			Recollections of the first railroad in Missouri, by E. Hopkins.
	June	15.	Some facts regarding the building of the first railroad in

Osage county, by E. Hopkins.

Petris County. Sedalia, Capital
May 11. Sketch of the life of Richard Gentry, Civil War veteran, banker and railroad manager.

1. Sketch of the life of Jefferson Swanger, Missouri pioneer and July Civil War veteran.

July 2. What it meant to enlist in 1861, by J. West Goodwin.

Phelps County. Rolla, *Times*May 18. History of Rolla—a graduation thesis, by Miss Minerva Allison.

Pike County. Clarkville, Banner-Sentinel.

May 17. Sketch of the life of Prof. M. S. Goodman, founder of Pike County Democrat, educator and historian.

Putnam County. Unionville, Republican May 3. Pioneer reminiscences.

Ralls County. Perry, Enterprise

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8. Sketch of the life of John C. Moss, pioneer plainsman. June

Ray County, Lawson, Ray County Review.

4. Lawson in the seventies, by Robert J. Clark. See later issues. May - Richmond, Missourian

Col. A. W. Doniphan, the Xenophon of the Mexican War. Some history of Taitsville and the old Tait mill. July 20

Business firms in Richmond in 1879. July 97

Some early history of Rockingham.

Reynolds county. Ellington, Press

July 20. Sketch of the life of William D. Dickson, Reynolds county pioneer and Missouri legislator.

St. Charles County. St. Charles, Cosmos-Monitor July 19. Ezra Meeker and the Oregon Trial.

St. Clair County. Osceola, St. Clair County Republican.

4. Early day reminiscences, by Rev. W. W. Green, See later May issues.

St. Francois County. Farmington, Times

May 12. Some historical facts concerning Capt. James Caldwell, St. Francois county's Revolutionary War hero, and speaker of first General Assembly of Missouri.

Dedicatory exercises over the graves of James Caldwell and June 16. William Alexander, Revolutionary soldiers.

St. Louis Christian Advocate St. Louis City.

Methodism in the Boonslick country. 3. May

The achievement of a century of Missouri Methodism, by May 24. Rev. C. O. Ransford.

Militant Missouri Methodism. Early day ministers and June educational institutions, by Rev. C. O. Ransford. See also June 14.

June 14. St. Louis as it was in 1848.

June 21. Militant Missouri Methodism. The work of the pioneer minister.

Historical sketch of Wilcox M. E. Church in Nodaway county, organized 1850.

Genealogy of the Missouri M. E. Conference organized 1816. June 28.

History of St. Paul's church, St. Louis, by Rev. M. T. How. Recollections of boyhood fun in "Big Meetin" "times—Early day religious meetings in Missouri. Globe-Democrat

May 25. Sketch of the life of Wm. S. Curtis, former dean of St. Louis Law School.

Early history of the Church of the Messiah, St. Louis, by Henry W. Eliot, Jr., a descendant of its first pastor. May 31.

Sketch of the life of Capt. Peter Kirns, river pilot and original of Mark Twain's pilot in "Life on the Mississippi."

Sketch of the life of Father J. J. Sullivan, Kansas City priest, June 10. former teacher in St. Louis University and author.

5. Sketch of the life of Capt. S. D. Winter, Civil War veteran July

and Missouri pioneer.
Fighting with Doniphan. Incidents of the expedition to July 9. Mexico as recalled by Capt. Meredith Moore.

July 14. Sketch of the life of Dr. C. H. Hughes, famous neurologist and

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		alienist.
July	16.	Sketch of the life of Cyrus Burnham, Civil War veteran and member of the staff of Governors Gamble and Hall.
July	19.	Sketch of the life of John O'Fallon Clark, St. Louis pioneer and grandson of William Clark, Missouri explorer.
July	26.	Sketch of the life of John H. Terry, Civil War veteran, judge and Missouri legislator. —. The Missouri Woman
May		Early Missouri marriages.
May		Republic
May	29.	Sketch of the life of Marshall S. Snow, former dean of Washington University, author and historian.
June	27.	Sketch of the life of Alongo C. Church, St. Louis lawyer.
July	30.	Missourians who have made good in the government service.
		Biographical sketches of Capt. E. A. Hickman, Major Edgar Russell and Lieut. Francis T. Chew.
	July July May May June	July 19. July 26. May May 29. June 27.

St. I	eiro	Count	y. We	bster	Grov	06,	News	-Times				
	May	19.	Sketch	of th	e life	of	Col.	Albert	B.	Kauffman,	Mexican	and
				Civil	War	vet	eran.					

Saline County. Marshall, Saline Citizen

	July	1.	Sketch of the life of John P. Huston, Marshall pioneer an banker.	ıd
_	May	5.	————, Saline Progress Historical sketches of Saline county, by Dr. Chastain. Se prior and later issues. Sweet Surings Herald	00

July	21.	A visit to Arrow Rock and the old tavern, by J. P. Car	mpbell
		in the St. Louis Republic	

ty. Memphis, Reveille Sketch of the life of Martin Miller, Missouri legislator.
Benton, Scott County Democrat Some early Missouri history recalled by dedication of markers
 along King's Highway, famous old trail between 8t.

	Louis and Caruthersville.
Shelby County. June 7.	Shelbina, Democrat The experiences of a frontier minister. Some incidents in the life of Rev. W. B. Wheeler, Missouri pioneer preacher.

	ty. Bernie, Star-News		
May 5.	Early days of Bernie.	See prior and later issues.	
Stone County. May 25.	Crane, Chronicle Some Civil War incide McDowell.	nts in Stone county as recalled by W	. E.

	_		- Galena, Stone	Count	y News						
M	ay	3.	Sketch of the	life of	Thomas	L.	Viles,	Civil	War	veteran	and
			former	representative.							

May	3.	Pack Saddle Indian Fight."				The	second in		a series		of
	-	 recollections									
		Leverett.	See la	ter issue	36.						

Sullivan County. Milan, Standard

July 6. Autobiography of William Isaacs, Milan pioneer.

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Worth County. Grant City, Star

June 27. Some history of Grant City post office since 1865. Some history of Fletchall Cometery.

Worth County Tribune

June 21. Early school days in Northern Missouri. See later issues,

June 28. Life in Worth county in 1856.

Wright County. Hartville, Democrat
May 11. Sketch of the life of F. M. Mansfield, founder of Mansfield and former state senator.

HISTORICAL NEWS AND COMMENTS.

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The historical value attached to the Missouri correspondence, herein reproduced, of Senator Doolittle is apparent to all interested in such men as Carl Schurz, B. Gratz Brown, James S. Rollins, and G. G. Vest. We do not remember seeing any of these private papers having been previously printed. The five important Schurz letters are not found in the Speeches, Correspondence and Political Papers of Carl Schurz. (2 vols.) ed. by Frederic Bancroft, (N. Y., 1913), and will be the more enjoyed by those devoted to the great German-American, whose adopted state was Missouri. Mr. Duane Mowry's contribution is happily received and we hope in his searching through his valuable collection of manuscript, more Missouriana will be brought to light.

The widespread interest aroused over the State in Mr. Eaton's series of articles on the origin of Missouri place-names, makes more regrettable the omission of the third article in this number of the *Review*. The series will be continued in the January issue. *Notes* and *Documents* will also be resumed in the next *Review*.

Dr. F. F. Stephens' scholarly contribution on *Missouri and the Santa Fe Trade* will also be again taken up in the April *Review*. The forthcoming article will treat of the economic effect of the Trade on Missouri. Some interesting and valuable surprises in this field of our history are in store for those interested in this subject. Dr. Stephens has with painstaking accuracy brought to light many new facts, and these will be given to the public for the first time. The professional duties of the author in the history department of the University of Missouri prevented him from finishing his manuscript in time for this issue.

To enjoy two centennial celebrations in one month was the exceptionally fortunate lot of Howard County, Missouri, The story is well and interestingly told by Favette's popular editor. Walter Ridgway, in this issue of the Review. success of both celebrations was beyond even the expectations of their promoters and leaders. Missourians, especially those who live or have lived in old Howard, responded to the call of history and State pride with enthusiasm. We were present at the first celebration and talked with old citizens who had not been out of their township before for years. While no lasting contribution to local history resulted from the gatherings, a renewed interest in the story of their county and her people was seen on every hand. Moreover, Howard Countians are already planning that their observance of the forthcoming Statewide celebration in 1920 and 1921 will rival any in Missouri, and will result in the permanent preservation of local lore, historic spots, and perhaps a new county history.

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GENERAL.

Ray County Court Preserves History: Through the favor of Mr. W. Earle Dye, of the Richmond, (Mo.) News, we are informed that the Ray County Court has spread upon the records a request for photographs of all of the former county court judges and county clerks of Ray County. These are to be framed and hung upon the walls of the court room. Such a collection will be of much historical importance to Ray County. Similar action by the other Missouri counties should follow, where provision has not already been made. It has indeed frequently become impossible to get likenesses of the official worthies of most localities even a half century back. Some have been lost beyond hope of discovery. The action by such a body as the county court may, however, do much to remedy this condition. We hope its merit is widely recognized and followed by others.

Memorial to General David Thomson, Sedalia, Missouri:
As a memorial to one of the pioneers of the early days of

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Missouri, and veteran of the War of 1812, General David Thomson, the U. S. Daughters of 1812 of Sedalia and the descendants of General David Thomson, presented to the city of Sedalia, on August 21, a beautiful tower clock. Appropriate ceremonies accompanied the presentation ceremony which was widely attended. Thirty or forty of the descendants stood on the court house steps surrounding the venerable David W. Thomson, namesake and grandson, who also presented a flag to the local chapter. Addresses were made by Mrs. Theodore Shelton, of St. Louis, State president of the 1812 Society; by Mrs. Sarah E. Smith Cotton, Honorary Regent, per Mrs. J. B. Hanley of Kansas City, and others.

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Missouri History at the Warrensburg State Normal School: Hearing of the success of the work being done in Missouri history by Prof. C. H. McClure, head of the History Department of the Warrensburg State Normal School, we requested an account for publication. From a personal letter, all too modest in tone, we gather these interesting facts. As a result of Prof. McClure's former courses in Missouri history. over sixty-five students enrolled in this subject for the summer session. A larger number would have classified for the course had permission been given. An attempt to reduce the class brought only two changes and this was made negligible by the special and successful plea of two young men to take the course. Considering the adverse conditions existing at the institution, this large class seems to have accomplished good, consistent work. The former courses in Missouri given by Prof. McClure, made it less difficult for him to handle so many students this time. We have been informed that all became very much interested in the work, and knowing the personal enthusiasm of the teacher in local history, this comes as no surprise. The Review hopes that the duties of instruction will not prevent the author of Early Opposition to Thomas Hart Benton from making other lasting contributions on the great statesman of Missouri and the West.

Adair County's 75th Anniversary at Kirksville, Nov. 3. 1916: The Sixth Rural Life Conference of the Kirksville State Normal School which will be held November 2, 3, and 4 will have a Missouri program on the evening of the second day. This program will consist of various things appropriate to the occasion, among which will be one number in commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the formation of Adair County. This number will be arranged for by the Adair County Centennial Committee and will probably be an illustrated address on the history of the county. The Committee, composed of Prof. E. M. Violette, E. E. Swain, I. E. Rieger, Mrs. Mae DeWitt Hamilton, and Mrs. H. E. Swanev, all of Kirksville, is arranging to make a collection of historical documents and relics and keep them on exhibition during the Conference, and it is hoped that an Adair County Historical Society can be organized at that time. Plans are also on foot to have some sort of a celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the formation of Adair County in every school house in the county on the Wednesday before Thanksgiving. The committee is drafting a program with suggestions as to how it can be carried out and will give it out to the teachers while in attendance at the Conference early in the month.

The Centennial Committee has undertaken these ambitious schemes at this particular time in order that a good impetus may be given to the work of arranging for the great

celebration in 1920 and 1921.

Missouri History at the Kirksville State Normal School: The Division of History and Government of the Kirksville State Normal School offered a course in Missouri history for the first time during the recent summer term. For some years, Prof. E. M. Violette of the Division had felt the need for such a course and had been slowly gathering a few books on the subject, including not only standard works but such state publications as the journals and appendices of the legislature and the session acts. The collection is not large but it was deemed sufficient to begin with, and so the course was offered this summer. The interest that was taken in it insures its permanency. It was made a strictly college course with

certain prerequisite requirements so that the enrollment in

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As far as method of procedure is concerned, the work was for the most part conducted as other courses of like There were, however, one or two features that were somewhat out of the ordinary. For one thing a card index of all the articles that had appeared in The Missouri Historical Review was made by the class. Each member was given a certain issue of the Review and asked to make as many cards for each article as there were different subjects under which it could be classified. When the work was completed, all the cards were collected and arranged in alphabetical order according to authors and subjects. This work of card indexing the articles of the Review will be continued for the future issues by each succeeding class in Missouri history, and it is intended to extend the work so as to include the publications of the Missouri Historical Society of St. Louis, and also other periodicals coming to the library that may contain articles on Missouri history. The card index will, therefore, make this sort of material easily available for all time to come not only to the classes in Missouri history but to others interested in the sub-

An intensive study of a few topics was undertaken, one of which was the admission of the State into the Union. Shoemaker's new book on *Missouri's Struggle for Statehood* furnished the material for this work. The chief benefit from this particular study came from observing the use the author made of his sources and the skill with which he worked out his thesis and reached his conclusions. Each student prepared a criticism of the book after it had been read.

Several maps were made by the class, some of which were left for the use of future classes.

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Henry County D. A. R. Government Marker Unveiling: The most historic 4th of July ever observed in Henry County was the unveiling of the government marker, one mile north of Calhoun, Missouri, at the grave of Lieut. William Baylis. The ceremonies were conducted under the auspices of the Udolpha Miller Dorman Chapter, D. A. R., at Clinton, and under the special direction of the Regent, Miss Dorman. State Regent, Mrs. Wm. R. Painter; representatives of the D. A. R. chapters of Kansas City, Sedalia, and Jefferson City; and the Steel families of Kansas City and Sedalia, representing the third generation of the Revolutionary patriot honored,

were present.

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Lieut. Wm. Baylis, of the 8th Virginia Regiment, is the only Revolutionary soldier buried in Henry County. He was born in Virginia in 1755, enlisted in 1777, was commissioned lieutenant in 1781, and at the close of the war moved to In 1836 he came to Henry County, Missouri, and died four years later. During the Revolutionary War he was one of that courageous band of followers who served and suffered at Valley Forge. General Washington was a familiar figure to him. Many were the stories he told his friends of the Of the Hessians, the winter at Valley Forge, and the Cornwallis surrender at Yorktown, he knew many incidents. The latter epoch making event Lieut. Baylis frequently recounted. The old steel engraving, representing the two armies facing-the American defiant, the English dejected-and the open space where stands Lord Cornwallis with head bowed and uncovered, presenting his sword to the haughty, overbearing condescending General Washington, was not, according to Lieutenant Baylis, true in fact or spirit. The armies were drawn up, but neither general was present. Lord Cornwallis' orderly presented his sword to a representative of General Washington, who magnanimously relieved the dejected commander of any personal humiliation.

Lieut. Baylis, better known as Captain Baylis, was a man of culture and education. He was intensely patriotic, even disinheriting a daughter who married an Englishman. At his expressed request his body was buried on his own farm and a slab of sandstone, quarried from this farm, was the only mark-

er.

Over half a century passed and the grave was almost forgotten until in 1902, James R. Bush, editor of the Calhoun Clarion, was taken to the spot by the late Yantis Parks. Mr.

Bush aroused the interest of the only two surviving grandsons, Hon. W. D. Steele, of Sedalia, and Baylis S. Steele, postmaster at Kansas City. The D. A. R. Chapter at Clinton, Missouri, took up the patriotic work, and the erection of a government marker resulted.

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Writers Guild Outing: To those who are interested in Missouri literature either as a study or as a profession, it will be gratifying to note the interest which is being taken in the newly organized Missouri Writers Guild. For fifty years Missouri has held a worthy place alongside her sister states of Iowa, Illinois and Indiana in the production of successful literary men and women. Her Hall of Fame includes such names as that of Mark Twain and Eugene Field yet it was not until May 4, 1915, that the first permanent statewide organization of Missouri writers was completed with a total of less than forty members.

During the week of September 23-30, 1916, when the Guild met for its annual outing, it was found that the membership of the Guild had increased to 110, among whom are the names of such Missouri writers as J. Breckenridge Ellis, of Plattsburg, William H. Hamby, of Chillicothe; Lee Shippey, of Higginsville, Arthur F. Killick, "Fatty Lewis", of Kansas City; Emily Newell Blair, of Carthage; and Dean Walter Williams,

of Columbia.

The list of honorary members now includes such successful writers as Winston Churchill, of Windsor, Vermont, one of America's most successful novelists, who was born in St. Louis; Augustus Thomas, noted playwright who was born in St. Louis but now lives at New Rochelle, N. Y.; Sara Teasdale, St. Louis poet; Homer Croy, Maryville humorist, who now lives in New York; Edna Kenton, short story writer of New York who was born in Springfield; Fannie Hurst, New York novelist, who was born in St. Louis; Rupert Hughes, a short story writer, who is a native of Lancaster, Missouri, by birth but who lives at Bedford Hills, N. Y.; Maude Radford Warren, a short story writer, of Chicago, and Rose O'Neil, author and illustrator of Taney county, Missouri.

The second annual Writers Guild outing was held this year at Cliff House, on Lake Taneycomo, Taney County, Missouri. In this region, made famous by the Bald Knobbers and by Harold Bell Wright in his "Shepherd of the Hills," the writers of Missouri spent a week, boating, fishing, hiking,

riding and exploring caves of scenic interest.

One of the important results of the meeting from the standpoint of Missouri history was the inauguration of a movement for a memorial to the late William R. Nelson, founder of the Kansas City Star, in honor of the services he rendered to art and letters in Missouri and the Central West. The form of the memorial and its location will be decided by a joint committee from the Writers Guild and the Missouri Press Association and will be submitted at the annual meeting of the two organizations during Journalism Week at the University of Missouri next May. The committee appointed from the Guild is composed of J. Breckenridge Ellis, of Plattsburg, William H. Hamby, of Chillicothe, and Harry S. Godfrey, of Kansas City.

Not only is the Missouri Writers Guild helping to get deserved recognition for Missouri literature and history, but it is also helping to exploit and popularize the scenic beauty of the state. Each year it is planned to hold a week's outing in some picturesque spot in Missouri where the writers of the State may meet for purposes of sociability and inspiration.

One of the new phases of work which the guild is doing is the publication of a bi-monthly newspaper giving the news of Missouri writers everywhere. This publication, the Writers Guild News, one issue of which has already appeared, is published at Higginsville by Lee Shippey, the president of the Guild.

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Golden Jubilee Encampment, G. A. R.: A little more than fifty years ago, April 6, 1866, President Johnson reviewed in Washington the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic as they returned to their homes. August 30, 1916, during the Golden Jubilee Encampment of that organization, 10,000 grey-haired men, a remnant of that mighty army of a half

century ago, again passed in review through the streets of Kansas City.

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It is particularly fitting that Missouri—the only state in the Union to furnish a full quota of men to the armies of both the North and the South, a state in which more than sixty per cent of the men of military age wore either the Blue or the Gray—should have been chosen for the Golden Jubilee encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic this year.

The five days of the encampment, August 28 to September 1, were spent by the veterans in renewing former friendships and in living over again in memory the days of the war—the camp, the march and the field of battle. William H. Wormstead of Kansas City, commander of the Missouri Department, Grand Army of the Republic, was chosen senior vice-commander of the national organization.

This was the second national encampment ever held by the organization in Missouri, the first being in St. Louis in 1887.

Missouri Conference Centennials: Among the notable movements during the present year for the popularizing of Missouri history has been the series of celebrations by the various conferences of the Methodist Episcopal church and of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in commemoration of the establishment of the Missouri Conference in 1816. At least three of these centennial celebrations have been held—the first by the Missouri Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Fayette, August 30 to September 5; another by the Missouri Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Kirksville, September 19-22; and the third by the St. Louis District Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Cape Girardeau, September 27 to October 2.

The centennial of the Missouri Conference in Fayette brought to that meeting some of the most distinguished men in both branches of the church in the West, including J. H. Reynolds, president of Hendrix College, Conway, Arkansas; Dr. W. F. McMurry, Louisville, Kentucky; Rt. Rev. W. A.

Quayle, of St. Louis, bishop of the Missouri Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Rt. Rev. E. R. Hendrix, of Kansas City, bishop of the Missouri Conference of the

Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

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One of the important features of the seven-days' session was the dedication of a bronze memorial tablet which was placed in Centenary Chapel, Fayette. The tablet, which commemorates one hundred years of Methodism in Missouri, bears the figures of the three bishops who have been the leaders of the Missouri Conference since its establishment—William McKendree, E. M. Marvin and E. R. Hendrix. The inscription of the tablet reads:

"In this building was held the Centennial Session of the Missouri Conference, Aug. 30th to Sept. 5th, 1916. The Fruitful Mother of Forty-seven Conferences. All is well Christ and the Church together. "The best of all God is with us."

The centennial of one hundred years of the Missouri Conference was celebrated during the annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Kirksville by a special program of sermons and addresses. The one hundred years of Missouri Methodism was reviewed by Rev. J. W. Caughlin, who spoke on "The Missouri Conference, 1816-1865," and by Rev. John Gillies on "The Missouri Conference, 1865-1916." Bishop Quayle of St. Louis presided over the meetings.

The St. Louis District Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, convened in Cape Girardeau for the purpose of celebrating two important events in the history of that body—the hundredth anniversary of the Missouri Conference and the sixty-ninth anniversary of the district conference. An interesting feature of the meeting was the open air service and basket dinner held at the old McKendree Methodist Church, northeast of Jackson where the second conference of the Methodist Church west of the Mississippi met in 1819. The restoration and preservation of this old church, a log cabin now falling into decay is one of the aims of the conference.

The six days' meeting at Cape Girardeau opened September 27 with the unveiling of a bronze memorial tablet in Centenary Church, Cape Girardeau, which is to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the Missouri Conference. Rev. Elmer T. Clark of St. Louis presented the tablet to the bishop of the conference, and Rev. Dr. John A. Rice, pastor of St. Johns Church, St. Louis, received it on behalf of the conference.

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One of the unusual incidents of the session was the presentation to the presiding bishop, E. R. Hendrix, of a gavel made of wood from the Strawbridge Oak in Maryland, the Joachim Church in Jefferson County and the McKendree Church in Cape Girardeau county. The gavel was made and presented by Rev. W. I. Hays of De Soto.

The Missouri Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1816 at Shiloh Meeting House, St. Clair county, near Lebanon, Illinois. William McKendree, who was the first presiding elder in Missouri and was elected bishop in 1808, presided. The first session of the conference held in Missouri was in 1819 at McKendree Chapel, near Jackson in Cape Girardeau county. In his History of Missouri. Vol. III, Hon. Louis Houck describes this church, which became the cradle of Methodism in Missouri:

"The first Methodist church west of the Mississippi river was organized, in 1806, at McKendree, about three miles from the present town of Jackson, in Cape Girardeau county. Among the first members were William Williams, and wife, John Randall and wife, Thomas Blair, Simeon and Isaiah Poe, Charnel Glascock and the Seeleys. Soon afterward a house of worship, McKendree Chapel, was built out of great hewn poplar logs, and this with some alterations is still occupied by a Methodist congregation. A never failing spring is located on the church lot embracing several acres and covered with grand old oaks, and so it came that here, too, the early Methodists held their camp meetings and hence the name 'the Old Camp-ground' by which this ancient religious locality is still known."

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Bellevue Presbyterian Church Centennial: An occasion of much interst in connection with the religious history of Missouri was the celebration, August 2-4, of the centennial of Bellevue Presbyterian church, Caledonia, Missouri, the oldest Presbyterian church west of the Mississippi River.

The session was devoted largely to a review of the church history and of the work of such men as Rev. Salmon Giddings, founder of the church; Rev. Thomas Donnell, first pastor, and Robert M. Stevenson, William Sloan, Joseph McCormick, Alexander Boyd and Robert Sloan, leaders of the church in the early days. The Bible used during the services was one presented to Rev. Thomas Donnell, the first pastor, by Rev. Samuel Giddings, organizer of the church. During the one hundred years of its history Bellvue Church has been the mother of five Presbyterian churches—Potosi, South Bellevue, Irondale, Bismarck and Belgrade—all situated in the country immediately surrounding.

The incidents connected with the origin of the old church are related by Rev. J. F. Forsyth, present pastor of the church, in an article written for the *Christian Observer*, August 23,

1916:

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"In the early days of the nineteenth century a small band of staunch hearted Presbyterians left their North Carolina homes and started on their long, toilsome, and dangerous journey westward. Sojourning for awhile in Kentucky, they finally arrived in what is now known as Washington county, Missouri. These men were all members of the old Fourth Creek and surrounding churches in North Carolina and were worthy organizers of the first Presbyterian church west of the Mississippi River. This church was organized August 3, 1816, by Rev. Salmon Giddings, the pioneer Presbyterian missionary beyond the Mississippi river, and is now known as the Bellevue Presbyterian church located in Caledonia, Missouri."

Moberly Semi-Centennial Celebration: The city of Moberly passed into the class of the historic September 27 when it celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its first lot sale, September 27, 1866. The exercises commemorative of the city's establishment were only a part of a four-day Home Coming, September 26-29, in celebration of Moberly's golden jubilee.

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Fifty years ago an auctioneer mounted a box almost hidden in the tall grass of the prairie and opened the lot sale which marked the beginning of Moberly. As early as 1860 the Chariton & Randolph Railroad Company had purchased of William Roberts a large part of the land now occupied by the city for the purpose of laying out a new town at the junction of the newly built North Missouri (now Wabash) railroad and the proposed Chariton & Randolph railroad, which was to be extended westward to Brunswick in Chariton county.

The only station within reach of the proposed junction was Old Allen, one mile north, a sleepy hamlet set in the midst of the wide prairie at the point where the North Missouri railroad crossed the old stage line plank road from Glasgow to Paris. As a special inducement to the inhabitants of Old Allen the promoters of the new town offered to all who would move down the same amount of ground they owned in Old Allen. One man, Patrick Lynch, an Irishman, accepted the offer and placing his one-story frame house on rollers, hitched a yoke of oxen to it and became the first citizen of Moberly. The Civil War stopped the building of the railroad and with it the development of the town. After the war the North Missouri road acquired the right of way of the Chariton & Randolph railroad and again laid out the town.

The first sale of lots was held out on the open prairie. The North Missouri road which had been completed from St. Louis as far north as Macon, ran excursions from both ends of the road upon the day of the sale and at noon a big free dinner was served on the grounds near where the Y. M. C. A. Building now stands.

The highest price paid for a lot that day was \$150 for the lot where the Merchants' Hotel now stands. The average for the lots sold was \$45 or \$50. The first building to be erected on the site of the new town was a hotel built by John Grimes. The town was originally named for Col. William

E. Moberly, who was a resident of Brunswick in Chariton county and the first president of the Chariton & Randolph Railroad Company.

On the 25th of May, 1868, Moberly became an incorporated town and in April of the following year the first town election was held. The first board of trustees, appointed by the county court, consisted of A. T. Franklin, chairman, and Charles Tisue, Asa Bennett, Louis Brandt and William Seelen.

Resolutions were adopted by the board of trustees in June, 1869, offering to the North Missouri railroad 187 acres of land for the location of machine shops. This was the first of a long series of efforts which finally ended in the location of the machine shops in Moberly in 1872.

By a special act of the legislature Moberly became an incorporated city in March, 1873, and at the first election held under the new charter, April 8, 1873, T. P. White was chosen

the first mayor.

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The four-days' Home Coming celebration opened Tuesday, September 26—Educational Day—with exercises by the school children of the city. The parade of 1500 school children through the streets of the city was followed by a short program in Tannehill Park where addresses were made by some of the noted educators of the state, including President A. Ross Hill, of the University of Missouri; Pres. John R. Kirk, of the Kirksville State Normal School; Prof. J. D. Elliff, of the University of Missouri, and Prof. William Oakerson of the State Department of Education.

The program on Wednesday, the anniversary of Moberly's beginning, was of a patriotic and historical nature. The feature of the morning's program was the celebration of the golden wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Deskin, who were married in Moberly on the day of the first lot sale, September 27, 1866. J. E. Lynch and wife were attendants at the wedding which was renewed as a part of the morning's program at Tannehill park. Mr. Lynch is a son of Patrick Lynch, the first citizen of Moberly and was eight years old at the time of

the first lot sale.

The exercises included also the presentation to the city of a flag and granite marker by the Tabitha Walten chapter, D. A. R., and of a brass flag pole by the Moberly chapter, Sons of Pioneers.

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One of the unusual and interesting features of the last days' program was the closing of a Memory Book, containing the signatures of the visitors and citizens of Moberly. This book, encased in a box, was sealed up as a historical contribution to Moberly's centennial celebration in 1966.

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Golden Jubilee of Missouri Press Association: Especially noteworthy as one of the first meetings of its kind in America and suggestive of the richness of Missouri as a field for the historian, was the celebration in Kansas City, September 14-16, of the Golden Jubilee of the Missouri Press Association—the largest press association in the United States. With hundreds of Missouri editors and writers in attendance during the three-days' session the fiftieth anniversary meeting affords a striking contrast to the gathering in St. Louis fifty years ago when thirty-nine Missouri editors organized the Missouri Press Association.

Recollections of notable men and incidents in the early days of the association were the theme with which the three-days' meeting opened. Past presidents of the association turned backward the pages of the association's history and enlivened the day with many an anecdote of the notables in early Missouri journalism. Among the past presidents who helped to revive the history of the organization were Dean Walter Williams, and E. W. Stephens, of Columbia; W. O. L. Jewett, of the Shelbina Democrat; John W. Jacks, of the Montgomery City Standard; W. R. Painter, Carrollton Democrat; William Southern, Jr., Independence Examiner; C. M. Harrison, Sedalia Capital, and Ovid Bell, of the Fulton Gazette.

For the entertainment of their guests the Kansas City Commercial Club and the business firms of Kansas City had planned a varied program including a steamboat trip up the Missouri River, an automobile tour of Kansas City, a tour of inspection of the Armour Packing plant and culminating in a dinner which closed the Golden Jubilee meeting Saturday evening. The speakers were all representative business and professional men including Dean Walter Williams, of Columbia; H. J. Blanton, of the Paris Appeal; J. Kelley Wright, of the State Board of Agriculture, and J. C. Swift, Charles E. Faeth, Charles R. Butler and John H. Atwood, of Kansas City.

A silver loving cup was given the editors by the Commercial Club to be kept in the possession of the president of the association perpetually. The presentation speech was made by John H. Atwood. H. J. Blanton, the newly elected president

dent, accepted the cup on behalf of the association.

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Among the permanent results of the Golden Jubilee meeting, aside from its social and educational value, was the compilation of a "History of the Missouri Press Association", written at the request of the association by Floyd C. Shoemaker, secretary of the State Historical Society of Missouri. This history, which will be published in book form, recounts the history of the first fifty meetings of the organization,

together with the twenty subsidiary meetings.

The first four chapters in the book are devoted to the four periods of the association's development. The first, 1867-1884, during which the most important functions the association served was that of establishing editorial fraternity and The second period, 1885-1895, was that during which the association applied itself to the solution of the practical problems of newspaper making. During the third period, 1896-1906, the association began to labor not for itself, but for During this period it was contributing its best efforts to the success of the World's Fair in St. Louis and advocating more liberal support for the state eleemosynary and educational institutions. The most important permanent results of its work are seen in the establishment of The State Historical Society of Missouri and the Missouri School of Journalism. During the fourth period, 1907-1916, not only have the fruits been gathered, but the most worthy ideals of the association have been carried out in the movement for newspaper truth

and honesty, not alone in news and editorials, but also in advertising.

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The next four chapters of the book are devoted to the work of the association. First as a fraternity; second as a public servant; third, as a founder of institutions; fourth, as an educator.

An appendix to the book will contain a complete list of the officers of the association during its fifty years of history. Another appendix will give a list of all the members, with their addresses, and papers edited, together with the year in which they became members.

The Missouri Press Association was organized in St. Louis, May 17, 1867, and J. W. Barrett of the Canton Press was elected its first president. As announced at the first meeting the organization was for the purpose of "promoting the efficiency of the press of this State and to secure a more general cooperation in the advancement of publishing interests."

Of the thirty-nine editors who were present at the first meeting only two are yet living—John D. Dopf, of St. Joseph, formerly of the Atchison County Mail at Rock Port, and Ben R. Lingle, former editor of the Sedalia Press, and now post-master at Warsaw, Missouri. During the fifty years of the association's history its membership roll has contained the names of more than 1800 Missouri editors and writers, many of whom have risen to national importance. Among the notable names in the early days of the association's history are those of Norman J. Colman and Wm. F. Switzler, both of whom served for a time as president of the organization, Major John N. Edwards, Milo Blair, J. B. McCullagh, Eugene Field and Col. Robert T. Van Horn.

The half century of its existence has been a period of achievement for the association, and through the association, for the State. During its early days the press association got behind a movement for a home for Confederate soldiers and it soon became a reality. The State Historical Society of Missouri was founded as a direct result of a meeting of the Missouri Press Association held in Kansas City in 1898. The last of its achievements was the movement which resulted in

the establishment of the Missouri School of Journalism in 1907, the first school of its kind in the world.

The recent Golden Jubilee celebration should serve to stimulate in all Missouri newspaper men a proper pride in the achievements of the Missouri press during the past half century, and to call the attention of Missouri citizens to a hitherto neglected phase of Missouri history. Special credit for planning and carrying out the recent program are especially due to the retiring president and secretaries of the association, J. Kelley Pool, of Centralia, Mitchell White, of Mexico, and Walter Ridgway of Fayette, as well as other members of the organization.

The newly elected officers of the association are: President, H. J. Blanton, Paris Appeal; first vice-president, Bernard Finn, Sarcoxie Record; second vice-president, W. C. Price, Princeton Post; third vice-president, Samuel W. Davis, Butler Democrat; recording secretary, J. N. Stonebraker, Carrollton Republican-Record; corresponding secretary, B. Ray Franklin, Russellville Rustler; treasurer, Lewis W. Moore, Hume Telephone.

IVAN H. EPPERSON.

PERSONAL.

Col. James Gay Butler, St. Louis philanthropist and millionaire tobacco manufacturer, died at his home in that city August 27th, at the age of seventy-six years. With the recent bequest of \$100,000 for the building of a new dormitory at Lindenwood College, St. Charles, Col. Butler's total donations to that institution alone amount to more than \$250,000. Butler Hall at Lindenwood, a dormitory with a large swimming pool, was built by Col. Butler at a cost of a little more than \$100,000 and dedicated two years ago.

Aside from his bequests to the girls' college at St. Charles, Col. Butler's philanthropy has included almost all deserving charitable, educational and civic organizations which came to his attention. He contributed liberally to the building fund of the Y. W. C. A.; he was president of the Missouri Association for the Blind and gave his time and money for the success of the Saturday and Sunday Hospital Fund; he organized the

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industrial loan company, known as "The Poor Man's Bank" for the protection of the working men of St. Louis from the loan sharks; and for years lent personal and financial aid to the League for the Abatement of the Smoke Nuisance.

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As a philanthropist, Col. Butler was as practical as he was generous. "The giving of money," he often said, "requires much larger experience with men, a more exclusive sympathy, a finer ideal of service and a more splendid intelligence than the making of it."

It was part of Col. Butler's philosophy that the accumulation of wealth should carry with it the responsibility of holding that wealth in trusteeship for the public good and it was his desire that beyond the living expenses of himself and family, all his wealth should be used for the promotion of good and worthy causes.

Born in Sangatuck, Michigan, Jan. 23, 1840, he was educated in the public schools of Connecticut and Michigan. In 1858 he entered the University of Michigan, leaving college in his senior year to join the Union army. From the ranks he rose successively through second lieutenant, first lieutenant, and major to colonel. After the war Col. Butler established his home in St. Louis and engaged in the tobacco manufacturing business. When his interests later became consolidated with the American Tobacco Company, Col. Butler became a director in that company.

At the time of his death he was a director in the Mercantile Trust Company and the Mercantile National Bank of St. Louis and chairman of the board of directors of Lindenwood College. He had served as a director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and commander of Ransom Post, G. A. R. and was a member of the Sons of the Revolution and the New England Society of St. Louis.

JOSEPH H. CHRISTY, Confederate soldier and Missouri legislator who died July 10th, in St. Mary's Hospital, Kansas City, was born in Lafayette county, Missouri, October 18, 1839. The whole of his life was spent in his native county where he received the education which the public schools of that day afforded. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr.

Christy volunteered his services for the cause of the South, enlisting first in Captain Keith's company and afterward joining the command of Gen. Jo Shelby, where he had a part in the stirring achievements of this famous band until it was finally broken up at the end of the war. As a member of Capt. Keith's company, Mr. Christy took part in the siege of Lexington in September, 1861, and was wounded in the battle. After the war he returned to his home in Lafayette county and engaged in farming. In 1896 he was chosen to represent his county in the Missouri Legislature where he served two successive terms. In 1906 he was again elected for the third time and served in the 44th General Assembly. He was a Presbyterian and a Mason.

WILLIAM D. DICKSON, Missouri legislator and Confederate veteran, died at his home in Reynolds county, July 6th. Almost sixty years ago Mr. Dickson came to Reynolds county, then an unbroken wilderness. With his own hands he cleared a patch of ground, built a one-room cabin and established a home in Doe Run valley, where he spent the remainder of

In the second year of the Civil War he enlisted in Company B, Third Missouri cavalry, under Green and gave his best services to the cause of the South. After the close of the war, he retired to his farm where he lived until 1890 when he was chosen by the people of Reynolds county to represent them in the Missouri legislature. He was re-elected for a second term in 1892. Mr. Dickson was a native of Kentucky where he was born Dec. 13, 1837. He was quiet and unassuming, but when he spoke it was brief and to the point. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and was recognized as a conscientious and public spirited citizen.

Hon. Howard A. Gass, head of the State Department of Education and for forty years interested in educational work in the state, was born on an Audrain county farm August 27,

1852.

his life.

From the country schools of Audrain county and the Missouri Military Academy, at Mexico, he received his early education. After teaching several years he was elected school superintendent of Audrain county in 1885 and was re-elected in 1887, but resigned shortly after to become chief clerk in the State Department of Education at Jefferson City under W. E. Coleman. L. E. Wolf who succeeded as head of the department re-appointed Mr. Gass as chief clerk, but he resigned in 1893 to devote his time to the publication of the Missouri School Journal, which he had previously founded.

As statistician, Mr. Gass returned to the State Department of Education in 1899 under W. C. Carrington. In 1906 he was made head of the State Department of Education and was renominated in 1910, but in the Republican landslide of that year was defeated by his Republican opponent, W. A. Evans of St. Louis. In 1914 he was again nominated and this time defeated Mr. Evans for re-election.

Probably no man has been more prominently or more consecutively identified with educational work in Missouri. The Missouri School Journal, founded and published by Mr. Gass up to the time of his death, was one of the first publications of its kind in the State and has become the official organ of the educational interests of Missouri.

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His death occurred at his home in Jefferson City, Septem-His term of office would have expired in January, ber 18th.

1919.

COL. RICHARD C. KERENS, St. Louis millionaire, former ambassador to Austria and for years a leader of the Republican party in Missouri, died in Philadelphia, September 4th, at the age of seventy-four. It has been said of Col. Kerens that in politics he had been "criss-crossed and double-crossed so often that his political record looked like a waffle." For years a fighter for the cause of the Republican party in Missouri, a liberal contributor to campaign funds and leader of his party in the State, he invariably lost out when rewards were to be bestowed.

Three times in the Missouri legislature he was given the vote of his party for United States Senator. In 1905 when the Republicans did control the legislature they passed him by in caucus and nominated Thomas K. Nedringhaus. But Kerens' friends revolted, preventing the elction of Nedringhaus, and the deadlock continued up to the last day of the session when Senator Warner was accepted as a compromise candidate. In later years after the passage of the senatorial primary law, Col. Kerens again entered the race and admitted that he spent \$8,000, but was defeated.

Despite his prominence in Missouri politics, Col Kerens is perhaps more widely known as a builder and developer of railroads and mines and as a constructive business man. As a railroad financier he was one of that group of men, including James J. Hill, E. H. Harriman, George Jay Gould and Leland Stanford, whose wonderful business sagacity and foresight brought about that phenomenal growth in railroad transportation which characterized the last half century of American history.

Born in Ireland in 1842, he came to America with his parents while still an infant and grew up in Iowa where upon the death of his father he assumed the responsibilities of caring for his mother and sisters. At the age of nineteen he entered the Union army and during the closing years of the war was with the Army of the Frontier where he took part in the campaigns in Missouri and the subjugation of northern Arkansas. For some years after the war Col. Kerens made his home in Arkansas and in 1872 commenced the operation of a stage coach line carrying mail, express and passengers to points on the frontier beyond the railroads. The routes ran through hostile Indian territory and the enterprise was attended with great danger. In 1874 he removed to Southern California and inaugurated an overland Southern mail service covering more than 1400 miles of frontier country.

Realizing that the stage coach was destined to be superseded by the railway, Col. Kerens moved to St. Louis in 1876 and during the remainder of his life was engaged in the promotion of railroads and the development of mines. His railroad interests during the remaining forty years of his life were limited only by the territorial boundaries of the United States.

In Southern California he was recognized as the promoter and pioneer of the trunk line railway that crosses the intermountain region to Salt Lake City. When he came to St. Louis he became financially interested in the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway company of which he was director for many years. He next engaged in the building of the Cotton Belt system of which he became vice president.

Turning his attention to the east, he became interested in the construction of the West Virginia, Central & Pittsburg system and assisted in the development of the coal, coke and lumber industries of that mountain region. With other St. Louis capitalists, he later engaged in the construction and operation of the Los Angeles Terminal Railroad, including the harbor of San Pedro and the Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad of which he was already a director and member of the executive board.

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Col. Kerens was also for a time interested in the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road and served for nine years as a director for the Missouri Pacific on the same board with Jay Gould.

Because of his wide experience in the promotion of railroad enterprises Col. Kerens was named by President Harrison as one of the three United States members of the Intercontinental Railway Commission, whose object was the construction of a railroad through the South American republics.

He was a warm friend and admirer of General Grant and of James G. Blaine and was a delegate at large to the Republican National Convention in Minneapolis in 1892 when Blaine was a candidate for the presidential nomination. When the Taft administration began in 1909 Col. Kerens was sent to Vienna where he remained four years as the ambassador from this country to Austria-Hungary. Since 1892 he had served continuously on the Republican national committee.

HARRIS MERTON LYON, who died in New York City, June 3rd, was often referred to as the "O. Henry" of Missouri. As a writer of short stories, so closely did his style resemble that of O. Henry that after the latter's death, Lyon was selected by a committee of the author's friends to complete some of his unfinished stories for publication.

Although he was born in Santa Fe, New Mexico, Lyon was by continued residence a Missourian. He attended the public schools of Kansas City and later came to the University of Missouri, where he graduated in 1905 as the winner of the McAnnally English medal. As a student Lyon was the center of literary activity in the University as Eugene Field had been before him.

It was during his undergraduate days that Lyon first won recognition as a writer of verse and stories and during his student days he was a frequent contributor to such magazines as Scribner's, McClure's and Century. In addition to his other activities, Lyon found time as a student to fill the office of managing editor of the M. S. U. Independent, a student literary publication, and to do reportorial work for the Columbia Daily Tribune. He was also a contributor of verse and literary matter to the Savitar, the University annual, and was one of the founders of the "Asterisks," an organization for students interested in literary work. Here Lyon surrounded himself with such men as Homer Croy, Charles G. Ross, Carl Crow and Robert W. Jones, all of whom have since engaged in some sort of literary activity.

After leaving the University, Lyon won his way from reporter on the Houston, Texas, Post to editor of the Broadway Magazine, New York City, by sheer persistence. His determination to win is expressed in his remark to a group of friends as he was leaving Columbia in 1905: "I am going to win, or you won't hear anything about me any more. I'll

just stick it out right there."

Leaving his place on the Houston Post, Lyon worked his way to New York as a cargo clerk on a coast steamer. For weeks he tramped the streets of New York looking for a job. Finally he got a place as police reporter for the New York World and it was while covering for his paper the police courts in the heart of New York City that he stored up material for the grim stories of the New York underworld which were afterward to win for him a place alongside Poe and O. Henry. From an occasional contributor to the Broadway Magazine he

became its editor, a position which he soon resigned to devote all his time to literary production.

Two volumes of Lyon's short stories, Graphics and Sardonics, have appeared. Last year the Boston Transcript included in its volume of the ten best short stories of the year, one by Lyon, The Weaver Who Clad the Summer. Another of his stories, The Heart of the Singer, has been called by critics one of the finest in the language.

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Lyon was known not alone for his stories, but for his verse. A poem of the Southwest written for the Houston Post began: "Things don't vex us down in Texas," and was copied by practically every newspaper in the State. Many of his poems, written for the Columbia Tribune during his student days, remind one of the early work of Eugene Field. His two best known poems while in the University were, Rainin' in the Corn, and The Elderberry Bushes in the Lane.

He was only thirty-three years of age at the time of his death.

Hon. Francis M. Mansfield, lawyer, banker, and former State senator, who died at his home in Hartville, May 10th, was one of the pioneers in the development of the south central section of Missouri. Coming to this state from Tennessee, he located in Hartville, Wright county, in 1869, soon after the organization of that county. In conjunction with President Nettleton of the Frisco Railroad, he platted the city of Mansfield, which was named in his honor, the land upon which the town was built being purchased after the railroad was surveyed in 1881 and before its completion in 1882. As an attorney Mr. Mansfield wrote the charters for the cities of Mountain Grove, Mansfield and Hartville and few, if any, of the progressive movements for the development of that section of the state do not owe their realization in some measure to his support.

Born in Tennessee in October, 1840, he came to Missouri when a young man and took up the practice of law in Hartville. From P. W. Rudd, with whom he boarded for some time, Mr. Mansfield picked up his early knowledge of law, a profession in which he later became eminently successful.

He was elected to the State senate in 1886; was a delegate to the Democratic national convention in Chicago which nominated Cleveland in 1892; and was a member of the electoral college the same year. He served four years as general attorney for the Frisco Railroad in charge of Kansas and Oklahoma and was a member of the law firm of Mansfield. Eaton & Pollock at Winfield, Kansas. During the latter years of his life Senator Mansfield was associated in the practice of law with Judge Argus Cox of Springfield.

As a citizen he was public spirited; as a lawyer conscientious and sympathetic. It was his policy at all times to take into consideration the moral as well as the legal phases of any case upon which he was consulted. During nearly fifty years of legal practice Senator Mansfield was associated with some of the eminent Missouri leaders of his time including such men as George G. Vest. Francis M. Cockrell and David R.

Francis.

He was a Methodist, an Odd Fellow and an Elk.

HON. MARTIN MILLER, Scotland county farmer, county official and Missouri legislator, died at his home in Memphis. June 27th. Born on a Scotland county farm, August 17, 1851, he followed the occupation of farming during the early part of his life. Being a close student of public affairs, however, he became interested in politics in his county in 1894 and during the last twenty years of his life served almost continuously as a county official. After 1894 Mr. Miller held successively the offices of county judge, two terms; county treasurer, two terms; and representative, three terms. he moved to Memphis to take charge of the treasurer's office and resided there up to the time of his death.

He was first elected a member of the Missouri Legislature in 1910, being re-elected in 1912 and 1914. During the last General Assembly he served as chairman of the committee on Banks and Banking and as a member of the committee on Ways and Means: Fire, Marine and Tornado

Insurance; and Agriculture and Federal Relations.

WILLIAM McClung Paxton, poet, historian and Missouri's oldest lawyer, died July 21st, at his home in Platte City where he had lived for nearly seventy years. Coming to Missouri from Kentucky in 1839, but two years after the annexation of the Platte country to Missouri, Mr. Paxton's life embraced almost the whole period of North-west Missouri history, the chief events of which he later incorporated in his most valuable historical work, Annals of Platte County.

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Born in Mason county, Kentucky, March 2, 1819, he came to Platte county the year following its organization and purchased a claim between Martinsville and Platte City. After clearing a spot of ground and erecting thereon his one-room log cabin he returned to Kentucky where he was married in October of the following year to Miss Mary Forman. Three weeks later the young couple set out upon their long, tedious journey to the Platte Country. The trip was made by steamboat down the Ohio and up the Mississippi to St. Louis. From St. Louis a Missouri River steamer took them as far as Glasgow, but the low water at that point made it impossible to proceed farther up the river and the remainder of the journey was made by stage coach to Martinsville where they arrived late in November.

Mr. Paxton's first case in a Missouri court was in 1839 at Weston when he defended and succeeded in clearing a man accused of stealing a saddle. The income of the early day Missouri lawyer was not large and in 1850 Mr. Paxton moved to Platte City and engaged in the mercantile business with Dr. W. B. Callahan. In 1853 he and his partner purchased a half interest in the Platte City Water Mills and for several years prospered. The outbreak of the Civil War, however, destroyed the value of his property and to add to his financial difficulties his two partners became insolvent and the total debts of the firm fell upon him. Imprudent personal dealings with friends resulted in additional losses and by the close of the war his liabilities had reached \$75,000, a considerable fortune in those days. By disposing of his lands he was able by 1870 to pay the last of his indebtedness. In 1874 his defective hearing made it necessary for Mr. Paxton to give up the practice of law and the remainder of his life was spent in attending to his abstract business and in literary work. In 1881 his first book appeared, a small volume of verse, which was distributed gratuituously. From this time until 1887 Mr. Paxton's attention was given to the preparation of material for a genealogy of *The Marshall Family*, from whom he was descended on his mether's side. In 1884 he and his daughter made a two months' visit to portions of Missouri, Virginia, Kentucky and Maryland searching the records of the family. Another volume of poems appeared later. Mr. Paxton's last book, *Annals of Platte County*, occupied him for many years and is regarded as one of the most authoritative books on Missouri history.

Mr. Paxton was the oldest Mason in the state if not in the world, having celebrated the seventieth anniversary of his affiliation with the order about three years before his death. He was a life long Prohibitionist, a member of the Presbyterian church, and with Col. J. West Goodwin of Sedalia, enjoyed the honor of being one of the two Honorary Life Members of

The State Historical Society of Missouri.

In 1839, when Mr. Paxton first came to Martinsville, he found a straggling village of about thirty-five houses and some 300 people, "whose chief employments," as he expressed it, "were drinking and gambling." In November of that year he attended the first term of circuit court in Buchanan county at Roubidoux which later became St. Joseph, and during his stay lodged with Joseph Roubidoux. In his Annals of Platte County, he describes this early visit to the future site of St. Joseph.

"I went up to Roubidoux the evening before court. His house was perched on the hillside. It was of logs on a stone basement. I was shown to my bed on a plank frame in the basement and I was given two blankets. I spread one blanket on the boards and covered with the other. It was a cold, blustering night and I nearly froze. In the morning before day, I heard Roubidoux stirring in the room overhead, and I went up the rude ladder. He asked me in broken English, French and Indian how I had passed the night. I told him I had suffered from the cold. 'What?' said he, 'cold with two blankets?' I explained how I had used the blankets. He

replied with contempt: 'You haven't got even Indian sense, or you would have wrapped up in them.'

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"The old man had built a roaring fire, two prairie chickens and a half dozen ears of old corn on the cob were boiling in the pot. I made a hearty breakfast on these viands. Before court met, I took a survey of the future site of St. Joseph. I saw two houses; that where I had spent the night and the store above the mouth of the creek. The Blacksnake Hills were romantic. They seemed to be composed of red, crumbling earth, with here and there a tuft of grass. From the sides of the hills, at intervals, broke out oozing streams of water, which gathered into a bold stream that coursed the prairie bottom to the river. In the rear of the house, on the hillside, stood four or five scaffolds supported by poles. On these scaffolds lay the bones of Roubidoux's children. His wives were Indians, and he buried his dead in Indian fashion."

The most interesting cases tried at that term of court, Mr. Paxton relates, were several indictments against Roubidoux for gaming. All the members of the bar except W. T. Wood, the circuit attorney, entered their names as counsel for Roubidoux. "We got the old man clear on some quibble, and he was happy. We charged him nothing, but he made all of us pay our tavern bills."

Col. William H. Phelps, Carthage lawyer, farmer and Missouri legislator, who died in a hospital at Rochester, Minn., July 26th, following an operation, has been aptly called "the king of lobbyists." No man has had more to do with Missouri politics and legislation than Col. William H. Phelps.

Politicians, governors and senators have come and gone, but for nearly a half century Col. Phelps has remained the most powerful figure in Missouri politics.

His life was one of striking contrasts. For more than thirty years friend and employee of railroads and most successful lobbyist in Missouri, he became in the later years of his life a relentless foe of the railroads, forcing through the legislature some of the most radical anti-railroad legislation ever enacted in any state. From a personal friend and supporter

of William I. Stone for governor, he became his implacable enemy and political opponent.

Out of his clash with Stone grew Col. Phelos' most famous public utterance. Col. Phelps was at this time a lobbyist for the Missouri Pacific and Stone as governor wanted to get through a "fellow servant" law, a piece of railroad legislation to which the railroads were opposed. Governor Stone suggested to Col. Phelps that his influence upon the legislature was strangely bad and it might be well for him to spend his winter elsewhere. But when the legislature opened Col. Phelps was again on the job. It was a bitter fight. The legislature adjourned without passing the bill and Gov. Stone called a special session. Again the bill was throttled. In 1900 when Col. Phelps wished to go to the Democratic national convention as a delegate. Stone attacked him as a lobbyist. Phelps replied in a speech in which he denounced Stone, then a candidate for the United States Senate, as a "gumshoe politician."

Col. Phelps began in 1878 the best known and longest continued of his activities-that of railroad lobbvist at the state capital. He was with the Frisco railroad from 1878 to 1886 and with the Missouri Pacific from 1888 to 1910. Those were the days when railroads and corporations ruled. and Col. Phelps was the spokesman for the railroads. With the opening of each legislature Col. Phelps came to Jefferson City and opened headquarters at the old McCarty House. He sat in his office. Senators and representatives came and went and no one of influence in any part of the state had to pay railroad fare on the Missouri Pacific so long as he retained the good will of Col. Phelps. In return the railroads got what they wanted.

Although this traffic in passes was known in a general way, many of the recipients were sensitive about public mention of their part in it. Upon one occasion, it is said, Col. Phelps gave up his hotel room without emptying his waste basket and the contents of the basket, a collection of letters asking for transportation, got into print much to the embarrassment of certain senators and representatives.

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After the beginning of the Folk administration in 1905, the way of the lobbyist became difficult in Missouri and in 1910 Col. Phelps retired from the Missouri Pacific. Politicians who had pronounced Col. Phelps to be "dead" politically were somewhat surprised soon afterward when it was announced that he would be a candidate for the legislature. While the people of Jasper county didn't altogether approve of the past record of Col. Phelps, they had a sort of community pride in his power in the State. Besides he had made it a point to know the people of his county personally and many of them were indebted to him for favors. As a result, though the district was Republican, Col. Phelps went back to Jefferson City, this time as a representative of the people.

In the legislature he gave the railroads no end of trouble. He was the author of a bill to prevent discrimination in railroad rates between competitive and non-competitive points, he introduced a bill for the assessment of railroads on a mileage basis and for the fixing of passenger rates by the Railroad Commission. Col. Phelps also introduced the Public Service Bill in the house and was instrumental in forcing its passage.

Col. Phelps was born October 16, 1845, in Hinsdale, N. Y. In the intervals between farm tasks he found time to attend a nearby country school. From this school and from Olean Academy he received his early education. As a lad he worked on a railroad in the oil fields of Pennsylvania, running an engine during the day and studying law at night. After a time spent in the law office of W. B. Champlain of Cuba, N. Y., he entered the Albany Law School where he was graduated in 1866.

The following year he came to Carthage, Missouri, to begin the practice of law. Upon his arrival here he had just \$17 in his pocket with which to live until business came. He found Carthage a country village. A few hastily erected houses were about the square and the land was all open. There were no railroads to Carthage and young Phelps had walked all the way from Sarcoxie which he had reached by stage coach.

Not having enough money to rent an office of his own he loafed about the office of Mr. Orner. It was the year following the grasshopper plague and money was scarce. So was business in the legal profession and young Phelps was on the point of selling his books to get money enough to leave when one day a citizen of Preston, 10 miles away, came to Orner's office and engaged legal advice in a suit he was bringing against another citizen of that community. Col. Phelps walked all the way to Preston to offer his services to the defendant in the case, was accepted, won the case and walked proudly home with a \$5 fee in his pocket.

Upon one occasion in the early days of his law practice, bitter feeling arose, during the trial of a case, between James Hardin, an attorney, and Col. Phelps and his brother, Charles, also an attorney. During the controversy Hardin drew a revolver and fired two shots at Col. Phelps. Shortly after the shooting in the court room Hardin is said to have made repeated threats that he would kill Phelps. One day in broad daylight Hardin was shot as he was passing an abandoned blacksmith shop. Phelps and his brother were both arrested and charged with the killing of Hardin, but in the trial both

were acquitted.

Col. Phelps' great hobby was his model dairy farm, three miles south of Carthage. He often lectured to the farmers upon methods for the improvement of the soil, crop rotation and how to increase and improve their dairy herds.

Stately, dignified and scholarly, Col. Phelps was possessed of a striking personality. He was always genial and pleasant

and one of the most companionable of men.

He was a familiar figure in the national conventions of his party. In 1874 he was a member of the Missouri Legislature from Jasper county and after his retirement from the Missouri Pacific was again elected for two successive terms, 1910-1914. At the time of his death he was a member of the state senate, having been elected in 1914, and for several years had been a member of the State Historical Society of Missouri.

PROF. FRENCH STROTHER, Callaway county pioneer and for more than forty years a teacher in the high schools and colleges of Missouri, was born on a farm in Rappahannock county, Virginia, Ian. 14, 1825. Amidst the aristocracy of that state Prof. Strother secured a good education from the private schools and the University of Virginia.

In 1844 he taught a private school on the plantation of David French Slaughter, a prominent citizen of Culpepper county and in the fall of that year traveled overland to Alabama where he taught for six years. He returned to Virginia in 1850 where he was married the same year. Five years later, with his wife and a train of negro slaves, which he had inherited, he set out for Missouri. The long journey was made by carriage and wagons to Nashville, thence by boat to St. Louis and over the Boone's Lick Trail to Callaway county.

After a year or two of farm life, Prof. Strother purchased the Glasgow Ladies' Seminary in 1857 and, with his wife as a helper, conducted it until shortly after the war. Here Prof. Strother witnessed the battle of Glasgow and ministered to The seminary boarding house was shattered by a cannon ball and a shell struck the school building but

no one connected with the school was injured.

In 1865 he leased Lindenwood College at St. Charles, then under the control of the Presbyterian church, but after managing the school several years a suit in the court decided that the property belonged to the northern branch of the church and Prof. Strother was forced to give up his lease.

He took charge in 1873 of the Kansas City Ladies' College at Independence where Dr. M. M. Fisher, later acting president of the University of Missouri, was one of his instructors and Miss Retta Younger, only sister of the famous Younger boys was one of his pupils. In his later life Prof. Strother was successively superintendent of schools in Carrollton; manager of a boarding school in Monroe county, in the little town of Strother, which was named for him; and finally, after the loss of this property by fire, was manager of a similar school at Perry in Ralls county.

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Having come to Missouri in the period just preceding the Civil War, Prof. Strother's residence here spanned almost the whole period of educational development in the state, a movement with which he was himself closely identified. His death occurred June 25th in a hospital at Mexico. Missouri.

JUDGE JOHN H. TERRY. Union veteran. St. Louis attorney and former Missouri legislator, who died at the Jewish Hospital. St. Louis, July 25th, was a native of New York state, where he was born in Covert, Seneca county, July 30, 1834. During more than fifty years, spent in the practice of law in St. Louis, he held many important posts-city, state and federal. One of his first official positions was that of assistant United States attorney under Chas. G. Morrow, and soon after his admittance to the bar in 1865, he was sent as a representative from St. Louis to the Missouri General Assembly.

In 1871, Judge Terry was appointed law commissioner and following 1874 served two terms as state senator from one of the St. Louis districts. It was Judge Terry who conceived and caused to be passed a law governing the condemnation of property in St. Louis and the present insurance law of Missouri passed in 1909. During the late nineties he was judge of the Land Court in St. Louis. Since 1892 he has been interested in real estate business in St. Louis, first as a member of the firm of Terry & Scott and since 1903 as president of the

Terry Realty Company.

Judge Terry received his primary education in the schools of Trumansburg and Ithaca, N. Y. In 1860 he entered the Albany Law School and the following year continued his studies in the law office of Boardman and Frinck in Ithaca. The outbreak of the Civil War interrupted his studies and in 1862 he organized a company of New York volunteers for service at the front and was chosen captain. At the battle of Chancellorsville he received a bullet wound which compelled him to resign his command and return home.

Near the close of the war he came to St. Louis and became a member of the law firm of Terry & Terry. During his long residence in St. Louis, Judge Terry was widely interested in social, political and civic organizations of the city. Among his many activities he was one of the incorporators of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, president of St. Louis Real Estate Exchange, a member of the municipal assembly of St. Louis, president of the Missouri Historical Society and of the New York Society of St. Louis.

HON. A. L. THOMAS, pioneer Jasper county attorney, Civil War veteran and former county official, died in the Carthage hospital, May 18th. First as a Liberal Republican and later as a Democrat, Mr. Thomas was one of the leaders in the political history of Jasper county during the period just following the Civil War.

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Born of Welsh parentage, near Platteville, Wisconsin, Oct. 9, 1844, he was educated in the public schools of that state and in Platteville Academy. In 1861 when the first call came for volunteers, Mr. Thomas left the academy and enlisted in the famous "Iron Brigade" under General Bragg. In the hard campaign which this command passed through during the first year of the war Mr. Thomas was disabled and, returning home in 1862, he entered the University of Wisconsin. In 1863 he again enlisted, this time as a second lieutenant in the 41st Wisconsin infantry and fought in Mississippi and Tennessee during the remainder of the war. At the close of the war he resumed his studies at the University of Wisconsin, but left before graduation to take up the study of law in Madison.

In 1869 Mr. Thomas came to Jasper county and opened a law office in Carthage. The following year he was one of the delegates to the Republican state convention held in Jefferson City. Political opinion in Missouri was divided at this time over the enfranchisement of former Confederates and Southern sympathizers. When the Republican state convention met in August, 1870, one group favored the postponement of enfranchisement and re-nominated Joseph W. McClurg for governor. The other group, of whom Mr. Thomas was one, favored immediate enfranchisement, withdrew from the convention and calling themselves "Liberal Republicans" nominated B. Gratz Brown as their candidate for governor.

Brown was elected and in May, 1871, he appointed Mr. Thomas circuit attorney of the Fifteenth Missouri district. When this office was discontinued in 1874, Mr. Thomas became a cadidate for prosecuting attorney of Jasper county and after a memorable campaign, in which he met his opponent Major H. H. Harding in seventeen joint debates, was elected.

After the disappearance of the Liberal Republican party which lasted through the presidential election of 1872, Mr. Thomas became affiliated with the Democratic party and in 1884 was the cardidate of that party for Congress, but was defeated by his Republican opponent, W. H. Wade of Spring-

field.

WILLIAM T. THORNTON, who died at his home in Santa Fe, New Mexico, March 16th, was a native born Missourian who, starting nearly fifty years ago as a young country lawyer in Clinton, Henry county, Missouri, rose to be territorial governor of New Mexico. At the time of Mr. Thornton's appointment as chief executive by President Cleveland, law-lessness and disorder were rampant in New Mexico. The laxness of law enforcement during the preceding administration had encouraged all sorts of political fraud, corruption and violence. Delinquency in the care of public money was not unusual; carelessness and default was common among territorial officials and political assassinations were frequent.

In the midst of such disorder, to even suggest reform required courage, yet so insistent was Gov. Thornton's demand for law enforcement that one historian writes of him: "The result of his crusade against crime, and against financial delinquency which he inaugurated and carried out with much vigor of purpose and action signalized his administration and gave him a distinguished place in the history of this territory as the most executive and useful governor New Mexico ever

had."

Born in Calhoun, Henry county, Missouri, February 9, 1843, Mr. Thornton was educated in a private school near Sedalia. In 1861 he left school to enlist in the Confederate army and for two years he served in the bodyguard of Gen. Sterling Price. Later he became a member of Company

C, Wood's battalion, under the command of his brother, Capt. Paul F. Thornton. In the retreat from Springfield, Mo., he was captured and confined in the military prison at Alton. Following an unsuccessful attempt to escape, he was placed in close confinement for twenty-eight days. Later he assisted Col. Magoffin and fifty-six Confederates to escape, was himself exchanged and served to the end of the war.

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Soon after his graduation in 1868 from the law department at the University of Kentucky, Mr. Thornton began the practice of law in Clinton, Mo. In 1876 he was elected to represent his county in the Missouri legislature, but resigned the follow-year to go to New Mexico for the benefit of his health. Upon his arrival in Santa Fe he became associated with United States Senator Thomas B. Catron in the practice of law.

In 1880 he became a member of the territorial council and in 1891 was chosen first mayor of Santa Fe. Becoming interested in ranching and mining he closed his law office in 1885 in order to devote more time to his new ventures. Soon after his appointment as governor of New Mexico he acquired control of the Santa Fe New Mexican, a daily newspaper, which he continued to edit for a number of years.

Following the inauguration of President McKinley and the appointment of Miguel A. Otero to succeed him as chief executive, Gov. Thornton went to Guadalajara, Mexico, where he engaged in extensive mining operations. During the last years of his life Gov. Thornton devoted his attention to his mining and ranching interests, spending his winters in Redlands and other points in southern California.

Hon. Thomas Leland Viles, Union veteran and Missouri legislator, who died April 24th at his home in Chelsea, Oklahoma, was one of the pioneers of the Stone county bar. More than forty years ago Mr. Viles began the practice of law in Galena, the county seat of Stone county, beginning his political career as a deputy sheriff. Following this he filled the offices of county sheriff and collector for four years and prosecuting attorney for ten years. In 1902 he was chosen to represent his county in the legislature, an office to which he was reelected in 1906.

Born October 3, 1850, in Roanoke county, Tennessee, he moved with his parents to Christian county, Missouri, in 1858, about the time of the county's organization. When young Viles was eleven years of age the Civil War broke out and in 1864 at the age of fourteen he enlisted in the Union army, serving seven months in Company K, 46th Missouri infantry.

When he was but a small boy his mother died, leaving to his care, as the oldest child, a large family of brothers and sisters. In spite of his early disadvantages young Viles managed to secure a fair education for his day and to acquire a knowledge of law. As a lawyer he was noted for his sym-

pathy and fairness in dealing with his clients.

Dr. John S. Wallace, Chariton county physician and member of the State senate from the Sixth Missouri district, was one of Chariton county's most versatile citizens. During a life of nearly seventy years he won recognition not only as a physician, but as journalist, historian, traveler and legislator as well.

Born on a Chariton county farm, near Glasgow, April 23, 1849, young Wallace received his early education from the common schools and from Pritchett Institute at Glasgow. His ancestors were Scotch Presbyterians who had come to this country in the pre-Revolutionary period and taken a prominent part in the various Indian wars and governmental affairs of Vi rginia and Kentucky.

As a lad Dr. Wallace witnessed many of the thrilling events of the Civil War in Chariton county and in June, 1865, to avoid service in the home guard militia he left Chariton county and joined his mother in Ottumwa, Iowa, where she had gone the previous autumn to escape the horrors of border

warfare and the period of reconstruction.

In 1867 young Wallace returned to Missouri and in 1869 began the study of medicine under Dr. I. P. Vaughn of Glasgow. During the winter of 1871-72 he continued his studies at the University of Michigan and the following winter completed his medical education at Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York City where he was the private pupil of

Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, the famous surgeon and author. Among his classmates in New York City was Dr. S. S. Laws, former president of the University of Missouri.

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In June, 1873, Dr. Wallace came to Brunswick and began the practice of medicine. He was county coroner from 1880 to 1884; was appointed local surgeon for the Wabash Railroad in 1884 and United States pension surgeon in 1885, which appointments he held until 1892 when he resigned to locate in Denver.

Because of ill health he remained in Colorado only eighteen months, returning to St. Louis where for four years he practiced and conducted a clinic in St. John's Hospital.

From 1884 to 1888 he was local editor of the *Brunswicker*, published in Brunswick, and later served two years as its managing editor. In 1912 he became president of the Chariton County Medical Society and vice president of the Missouri State Medical Association. Dr. Wallace was elected to the State senate from the Sixth Missouri district in 1914 and as a member of the 48th General Assembly served as chariman of the committee on Eleemosynary Institutions and Public Health.

Dr. Wallace was an extensive traveler. In 1897 with a party of friends he visited old Mexico and spent the winter hunting and prospecting in the foothills of the Sierra Madre mountains and while there formed the acquaintance of Senor Ramon Corral, then governor of Sonora and afterward vice president of Mexico. During his travels in Mexico and Canada, Dr. Wallace contributed to the local papers an interesting series of articles by "The Wandering Medic." When the three-volume *History of Northeast Missouri* was compiled in 1913, Dr. Wallace was chosen to write the section dealing with the history of Chariton county.

His death occurred suddenly in Brunswick, August 16th, from heart disease. He was a member of the Masonic order where he filled a number of important offices; an Elk; a member of The State Historical Society of Missouri; and of the National Geographic Society of Washington, D. C.

Hon. Charles J. Walker, former State senator from the Tenth Missouri district, and member of the Boone county bar, was born in St. Charles county, June 30, 1846. From the public schools of St. Charles county and Pritchett College at Glasgow, he received his early education. In 1870 he was graduated from Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, with the honor of Phi Beta Kappa, and the following year was admitted to the bar in his native state.

From 1892 to 1896 he served as public administrator of St. Charles county and in 1898 was sent to the Missouri legislature as State senator. In 1900 Senator Walker moved to Columbia to secure the advantages of the State University and two years later was re-elected to the State senate from that county. As a member of the legislature, Senator Walker was valued for his knowledge of law, economics and political matters; as a lawyer he was known for his clear and logical reasoning and his simple and forceful address; as a citizen he was held in high regard as a gentleman of the old type, dignified, courteous, obliging and public spirited. He died at his home in Columbia, May 13th. He was a Democrat, a Methodist, a Mason, and a member of The State Historical Society of Missouri.

Col. Louis H. Waters, who died July 27th at his home in Kansas City, has been called the dean of the Kansas City bar. Intimate friend and associate of Lincoln in the early days of his law practice in Illinois; friend and comrade of Benjamin Harrison on the battle fields of the Civil War, his was a life rich with experience, which made him one of the

most interesting members of the Kansas City bar.

Col. Waters' parents were among those pioneer families in modest circumstances who followed the line of frontier westward, moving first from Pennsylvania, where Col. Waters was born December 22, 1827, to Kentucky while the boy was yet an infant. They did not remain long in Kentucky, but continued the march westward, settling first in Iowa and later in Illinois. By teaching a country school in the winter, young Waters earned enough money to enable him to study law and was admitted to the bar in Macomb before he was twenty-one.

As a young man he was sent to the Illinois legislature as a Whig and in 1858 was elected prosecuting attorney in a circuit comprising five Illinois counties.

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It was during these early years of law practice that Col. Waters first became acquainted with Lincoln. In those days in Illinois lawyers and judges rode the circuit, holding court at the various towns. Lincoln was a practicing lawyer then and Col. Waters often rode the circuit with him. Stephen A. Douglas was judge of the circuit for a time. When the new Republican party sprang into existence in the fifties, Col. Waters was one of its founders, having been a delegate to the first Republican convention held in 1856.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he organized Company D, 28th regiment of Illinois infantry and was made lieutenant colonel. During most of the war he was with the Army of the Cumberland and held successively the commissions of captain, major and colonel. Near the close of the war Col. Waters was breveted a brigadier general by President Lincoln for an act of conspicuous bravery on the battlefield. The force he was commanding was forced by heavy odds to retreat for shelter. When the regiment had retired it was discovered that the color bearer had been shot down. With the colors clasped in his hands he lay a considerable distance away in an open field under fire. Col. Waters rode out on his horse, rescued the colors and rode back to cover, the bullets flying past him as he rode.

After the war, Col. Waters moved west, first to Macon and later to Carrollton. In 1876 he opened a law office in Jefferson City. Two years later he was appointed United States Attorney for the western district of Missouri and it was then that he moved his office to Kansas City. Later he was a candidate for prosecuting attorney of Jackson county, but was defeated by Judge William H. Wallace.

Like his early day associate, Lincoln, Col. Waters was one of the most companionable of men and always able to enliven the occasion with a funny story. He was possessed of a ready wit and a caustic tongue and won many a lawsuit and political contest by his cleverness in making his opponent appear

ridiculous. He was a vigorous fighter and a faithful friend, though of a sensitive nature and quick to resent a fancied slight or insult. The story is related that after Benjamin Harrison was elected to the presidency, Col. Waters happened to be in Washington on business and went up to the White House to call upon his old comrade.

When he was shown into the presidential office Harrison was sitting at a desk at work on some papers. In a moment

he glanced up and said gruffly:

"Well, what do you want?"

"Not a damned thing," answered Col. Waters and he turned and walked out without another word.

JUDGE WILLIAM M. WILLIAMS, eminent Missouri lawyer and jurist, died at his home in Boonville, September 18th. In the higher state and federal courts Judge Williams was a familiar figure and he was frequently referred to as the greatest

authority upon law in Missouri.

In nearly all of the important cases which have come up in Central Missouri during the last twenty-five years Judge Williams has participated is some way. He was the leading counsel in the famous Butler case, perhaps the largest criminal case ever tried in Missouri; he won the fight before the United States Supreme Court for the Unionists in the Presbyterian-Cumberland church case, which settled for the entire United States the ownership of church property; he successfully defended H. S. Salmon in the Salmon Bank case and was chief attorney for the International Harvester Company's suit in the state and United States Supreme Court; and he represented State Beer Collector Crenshaw in the United States Supreme Court against the Pabst Brewing Company, that settled for all the states the right of a state to collect revenue on beer.

Born in Boonville February 4, 1850, Judge Williams taught school for a time at Marshall and with the money he had earned became a student at Kemper Military Academy, where he was graduated 1867. The only college degree he ever received was that of LL.D., conferred upon him in 1914 by Westminster College.

As a student of law he entered the office of Draffen & Muir and in 1873 was admitted to the bar. Upon the death of William Muir in July of the following year young Williams became a member of the law firm of Draffen & Williams.

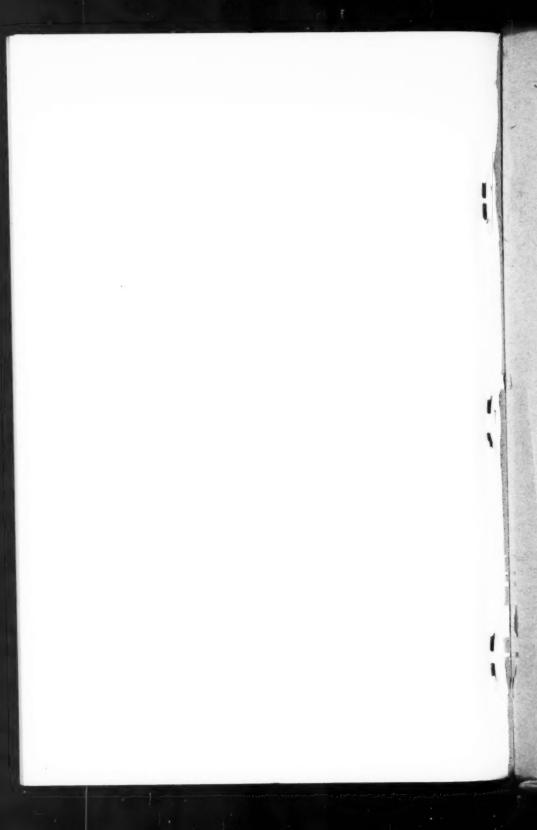
In 1889 Governor Francis appointed him president of the board of managers for the Training School for Boys at Boonville, a place which he held up to the time of his death. After the resignation of Chief Justice Barclay in 1898, Judge Williams was appointed by Governor Stephens a justice of the Supreme Court of Missouri to fill the vacancy. From this position he later resigned and refused to consider a renomination which was tendered him.

In 1903 Judge Williams was chosen president of the Missouri Bar Association and in 1904 he was a delegate to the Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists held in St. Louis.

In its estimate of Judge Williams as a lawyer and citizen the Kansas City Times said: "The late Judge William Muir Williams lived and died in the house in which he was born at Boonville. Fame came to him and lawyers from all parts of Missouri and even from other states climbed the wooden stairs leading to his office door, seeking his advice on important cases. Judge Williams found Boonville large enough for his one ambition—to be a good lawyer. * * * Many tempting political honors were dangled before him in his long and useful life but he steadfastly refused to be drawn into the whirl of politics. * * * Many better and simplified laws resulted from his efforts. He always tried to settle outside of courtrooms the woes and quarrels of mankind brought to his ears. When the final summons came, death found Judge Williams at his desk—a good lawyer, unafraid."

Judge Williams had been a member of The State Historical Society of Missouri for over a decade.





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